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HISTORY ON THE YARMOUTH ROAD COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

NOVEMBER 13, 1942

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Eric Guy

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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCII. No. 2391.

NOVEMBER 13, 1942

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN GEORGIAN STYLE

9 bedrooms, 8 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

LODGE. BUNGALOW. GARAGE. LOVELY GROUNDS of about 2½ Acres.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

HERTS—26 MILES FROM LONDON

FOR INVESTMENT AND/OR OCCUPATION LATER

A COMMODIOUS MANSION

20 bed and dressing rooms, 7 bathrooms, suite of reception rooms.

Main services. Central heating. Every convenience. (The above with a few acres of land is requisitioned.) STABLING, GARAGES, 4 FLATS, 3 LODGES, COTTAGES.

2 FARMS (in hand) with superior Houses, Buildings, Cottages, etc.

THE ESTATE INCLUDES ARABLE, PASTURE and WOODLAND, the total area being

ABOUT 421 ACRES

THERE ARE LONG FRONTAGES TO 2 ROADS, AND PART IS CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY AND VILLAGE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Further particulars, Plans and Photographs from Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

WYE VALLEY. MONMOUTH, HEREF. & GLOS BORDERS
TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

WITH ABOUT 112 ACRES (VACANT POSSESSION.)



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,459)

34 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

On the Downs, adjoining a Golf Course.

BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE. Slated roof, has been completely modernised and stands t. up, commanding extensive views.

Entrance hall, large dining hall, and 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (8 with baths), 2 bathrooms, enclosed verandah. "Aga" cooker.



Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage for 6 cars.

3 1/2 ACRES DOWNTERRAIN

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents: THOMAS THORNE, Esq., 17, Chapel Street, Luton, Beds, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,109)

SURREY—LONDON 34 MILES

Between Dorking and Guildford.

In a beautiful part of the County, adjoining a picturesque village, a DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

the main portion reputed to be of the Tudor Period, built of brick and tile and containing a quantity of old oak timbering, oak panelling, etc.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Telephone installed. Main drainage. Garage for 3 cars and other outbuildings.

THE GARDENS are shaded by some fine old trees; croquet and other lawns; hard tennis court; 2 kitchen gardens. The grounds are intersected by a stream.

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,436)

WEST DORSET

On outskirts of a town, 1 1/2 miles from the sea.

A TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, facing South.

With good views and approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

All Companies' services. Central heating. Separate hot-water supply.

Garage for 2 cars. Cottage and lodge each with 4 rooms and a bathroom.

THE GROUNDS are studded with some fine old trees and include Herbaceous Borders, Kitchen Garden, Paddocks.

ABOUT 7 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Further particulars of the Agents:

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (36,627)

YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING

In a beautiful Moorland Village

Facing due South, the STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, erected in 1901, is well protected and approached by a drive.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms (each with basin), 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (30,023)

Company's water. Modern drainage.

Garage for 4 or 5 cars. Garden. Orchard. Fruit garden. Grassland.

ABOUT 4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HERTFORDSHIRE

17 miles North-West of London.



Central heating. Company's electric light and power. Companies' gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Double garage.

The GARDEN comprises tennis lawn, flower beds and borders, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 1 3/4 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

THE MODERN RED

BRICK AND TILE

RESIDENCE

Erected in 1913, occupies a delightful position on gravel soil on high ground, with a fine view of the Chess Valley. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Sole Agents: Messrs. SWANNELL & SLY, High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,954)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams
Galleries, Wesdo, London



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London"



SOMERSET

3½ miles Washford. 10 miles from Coast at Minehead. 22 miles Taunton.

OCCUPYING AN EXCEEDINGLY WELL-PLACED POSITION IN THE PICTURESQUE COUNTRY WHICH IS SUCH A DELIGHTFUL FEATURE OF THIS COUNTY AND ENJOYING LOVELY VIEWS OVER HILLS, DALE AND WOODLAND.

600 ft. above sea level. S.W. aspect.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE

APPROACHED BY A LONG DRIVE.

13 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms and 2 fitted cloakrooms, well-arranged domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. 2 GARAGES. STABLING. GOOD FLAT.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE MOST ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT WITH TENNIS AND OTHER LAWNS, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, GLASSHOUSE, ETC. IN ALL ABOUT

4½ ACRES

FARMERY. 2 COTTAGES. THE REMAINDER OF THE PROPERTY IS NEARLY ALL WOODLAND, PRINCIPALLY OAK.

THE WHOLE EXTENDS TO ABOUT 125 ACRES

GOLF, HUNTING AND SHOOTING AVAILABLE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

(W.14,908)

SURREY

In a picked position amidst beautiful country and about 1½ miles main line station.

TO BE LET ON LEASE CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

SITUATE IN MATURED GARDENS AND PARKLANDS OF ABOUT
40 ACRES

Large hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Stabling. Garages. Chauffeur's room.

SMALL FARMERY AND USEFUL BUILDINGS.
ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

THE GROUNDS ARE STUDDED WITH FINE OLD CEDAR AND OTHER TREES, SPREADING LAWNS FOR TENNIS, ETC., WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND GREENHOUSES.

TO BE LET FOR REMAINDER OF LEASE, ABOUT 8 YEARS

RENT £400 P.A.

PREMIUM REQUIRED.

Inspected and strongly recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.33,504)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

ESSEX

2½ miles main line station from which London can be reached in 1½ hours.
QUIET SITUATION IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE BETWEEN BRAintree AND COLCHESTER.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR SOLD PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE IN GOOD STATE OF REPAIR AND FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 principal bedrooms and servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling. Outbuildings.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. PART CENTRAL HEATING.
The well-matured grounds include tennis lawn, prolific kitchen garden, greenhouses, etc., and together with paddock extend to about

6 ACRES

GOOD SPORTING NEIGHBOURHOOD.
PRICE FREEHOLD 4,000 GUINEAS
NOMINAL RENT OF £120 P.A.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (M.28,745)

BISHOPS STORTFORD (243.)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

HOTELS AND GUESTS

DULVERTON, SOMERSET. WOODCOTE HOTEL. On the edge of Exmoor, and the border of Devon. As perfect a spot as you could hope to find for peaceful leave quarters. Hacking, hunting and walking amidst delectable scenery. From 4½ gns. Tel.: Dulverton 129.

EXETER. ROUGEMENT HOTEL—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities and comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite.

HAMPTON COURT. Casino Hotel. London's loveliest river retreat; fully licensed; resident or otherwise. Terms 10/6 and 12/6. B. & B. Tel.: Molesey 2080 and 2194.

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PETERBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. THE ANGEL HOTEL. First-class family hotel, excellent position near Cathedral. Bedrooms fitted h. and c. and lavatory basins. EVERY CONVENIENCE, COMFORT, CONSIDERATION. Tel. 214111.

SHROPSHIRE BORDERS. BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR. Charming, peaceful country. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Stafford. Adbaston 247.

SHROPSHIRE, CHURCH STRETTON. THE HOTEL. Est. 1587. Fully licensed. H. and c. all rooms. Own produce. A few vacancies for winter residents. Resident Proprietor.

SURREY. Furnished Service Suites (1-5 rooms and bath), or bedroom only, in Esher or Horsley district. Enjoy West End comfort and catering (own poultry, eggs and garden produce). Terms, including meals, from 4 gns. single, 8 gns. double.—H. MOSELEY, Dorset House, N.W.1. (Welbeck 5522 or Ripley 13.)

WESTWARD H.O., NORTHAM "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON). Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

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NOTTS. Sale, with vacant possession, of Small Farm 35 acres, between Newark and Lincoln, with ideal Modern Bungalow with main electric light and power supply, bath h. & c., and water, sanitation. Telephone Two greenhouses, many extensive outbuildings, together with a smaller bungalow. Freehold £1,500. Apply for further particulars, Box 194.

FOR SALE

EDGWARE. Fine Detached Residence in Canons Park, overlooking open space, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 fine reception rooms, kitchen. Garage. Pleasant matured gardens. Possession. Freehold £2,500. Apply—NEAL, 39, Station Road, Edgware.

ESHER. Attractive, well-built, modern, detached residence. Choice open position. Close Station. 8 good sized bedrooms mostly fitted lavatory basins, 2 bathrooms, large lounge, dining room, morning room; excellent domestic quarters. Garage 4 cars. ½-acre garden. Price £3,500 freehold. Full particulars and photo from H. J. TWITE & CO., 17, Richmond Hill. Tel.: Richmond 0581.

STAINES. Handy for station. Riverside Residence with 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, drawing room, study, billiards room, domestic offices. Large garage and garden over 1½ Acres. Freehold £4,500, with Possession. Apply—DUDLEY W. HARRIS & CO., Staines.

33 MILES LONDON. A small Residential Estate for Sale, with Possession. 6 miles from Chelmsford, Essex. Attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, etc. Main water and electricity. Garages. Stabling. Well-timbered grounds. Excellent kitchen garden, glasshouses, orchards and woodland. Farmery. 2 cottages and farmlands. In all 90 Acres. Apply—COBBE AND WINCER, Land Agents, Chelmsford.

TO LET

SHALDON (DEVON). Modern Detached House, in acre of garden. Central heating throughout. 5-6 beds (fitted basins). Garage. Garden includes tennis court and orchard. Magnificent views. Convenient for bus, train and shops. £140 p.a. Would consider selling. Box 189.

WANTED

SUSSEX, SURREY, etc. A. T. UNDERWOOD AND CO., have many buyers waiting for properties. Estate Offices, Three Bridges, Sussex. (Crawley 528.)

WILTS or BERKS for preference. Wanted to Buy TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, or FARM (150-250 Acres), with nice old House (8/10 bedrooms), stables or farm-buildings.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (R. B.)

30 MILES LONDON (within). Near nice country town, high, and with uninterrupted views. Wanted to Purchase good-class small Residential Property, preferably Tudor. 5/6 bedrooms, modern conveniences. 10 to 50 Acres.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (J. S.)

WANTED

BERKS, BUCKS, HERTS, SURREY, or RIVERSIDE. Wanted to Buy, good-class Country House. 6/8 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception. 15-50 Acres. Can wait for possession.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (Mrs. C.)

COUNTRY. "SIR J." whose present Property has been taken over, requires an Estate of 500-1,000 Acres, mainly in hand, in any district West of G.N.E. main line and North of the South-Western main line to Exeter. House of 12 bedrooms, modern conveniences and Home Farm. Please write—c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Richmond Hill. Tel.: Richmond 0581.

COUNTRY. WANTED. A Residential Farm of from 250/500 Acres or more, within 2 hours West or North of London, but not essential. Must have a good house, preferably of character, with 6/8 bedrooms, electric light and other modern conveniences. 2/3 cottages. Good land essential. Particulars of Purchaser's Surveyors: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

COUNTRY. Wanted to purchase, House or Bungalow, about 4 bedrooms, main electricity, and a good meadow. Trout stream would be an attraction. Write Box 195.

COUNTRY. A quick, advantageous sale of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Specialists, F. L. MERCER & CO., 98 having changed hands through their agency during the past 3 months, ranging in price from £2,000 to £15,000. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASES on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

HANTS or BERKS. Small Estate required to buy with modern house. Vacant now or end of war. 2/3 reception, 5/7 bedrooms. Main services. Home farm 25 to 100 Acres, with shooting available up to 1,000 Acres, and fishing. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Tel.: Grosvenor 3131).

KENT. Advertiser wishes to purchase a well-built Property situated between Tonbridge and the Coast, not less than 7 bedrooms, must be modernised, with usual outbuildings, large garden and few acres essential.—E. TELLER, Courfield, Worcester Road, Sutton.

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS LONDON. Best value in MODERN WEST END FLATS. Attractive short, long-term agreements. Modern fitted kitchens. Raid shelters, resident wardens. Steel frame or reinforced concrete construction. Ground floors within 1 minute.

RENTS FROM £175 TO £500.
PRINCESS COURT, QUEEN'S QUEENSWAY, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Full details from the LETTING OFFICE, 61, QUEENSWAY, W.2. BAYS. 318.

Regent
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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

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PICCADILLY, W.1**BERKSHIRE (ABOUT 8 MILES FROM READING)**

Occupying a remarkable position on gravel soil and commanding wonderful views over a wide expanse of beautiful country.

THE CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
WOODBURY, FARLEY HILL

MOST ATTRACTIVE BRICK-MADE HOUSE STANDING IN HEAVILY TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. 4 Cottages. Fine block of Stabling. Pleasure Grounds are most tastefully disposed and studded with cedar, forest other trees. Hard Tennis Court. Tennis and croquet lawns. Rose garden. Bubbly. Partly walled Kitchen Garden, Orchard, etc. The remainder of the property is principally pasture, with a small area of woodland. In all

ABOUT 24 ACRES FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE
selected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN AND MERCER, as above.

(17,365)

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441**NICHOLAS**

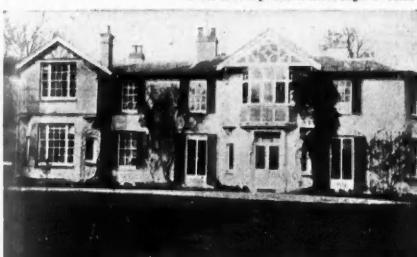
(Established 1882)

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Few miles from Tunbridge Wells.



Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

£4,500
COMFORTABLE
GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE

with finely proportioned rooms. 8 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception rooms. Lavatory basins. Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water. Servants' cottage. Garage. Stabling. Old-world gardens and paddocks.

14 ACRES

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.Telegrams:
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."
"Nicholas, Reading."**AS AN INVESTMENT**

43 miles from London.

**A WELL-LET RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
OF OVER 3,000 ACRES**

IS FOR DISPOSAL, INCLUDING MANSION AND PARK, OCCUPIED AND LET, SEVERAL VILLAGES, A NUMBER OF GOOD FARMS AND A CONSIDERABLE AREA OF WOODLAND

WILL BE SOLD TO SHOW A REASONABLE RETURN

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RALPH PAY & TAYLORGrosvenor
1032-33**AGRICULTURAL ESTATES AND FARMS FOR SALE****PERTHSHIRE**

In a well-known valley.

FINE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

ABOUT 1,500 ACRES

SEVERAL FARMS AND HOLDINGS. NO MANSION

300 ACRES WOODLAND

SUBSTANTIAL RENT ROLL.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

KENT

Near Sevenoaks

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

NEARLY 500 ACRES

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

MAIN SERVICES.

AMPLE BUILDINGS. 4 COTTAGES.

REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

SHROPSHIRE
Near good market town.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL FARM OF 317 ACRES**FINE CHARACTER HOUSE**

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, Electric light. Good water supply. 2 excellent sets of buildings. Grade "A" cowshed. 2 cottages.

TROUT FISHING. SHOOTING.

PRICE £14,000 WITH POSSESSION

BERKSHIRE
IN THE VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE**CAPITAL DAIRY FARM****ABOUT 243 ACRES**

WITH SUPERIOR RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception. Ample farm buildings. Grade A Cowsheds. 5 cottages.

FREEHOLD £14,000

Possession Michaelmas, 1943, or earlier by arrangement.

SUFFOLK
A SOUND INVESTMENT
INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
of nearly
2,000 ACRES

SEVERAL FARMS WITH SUPERIOR HOUSES, SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS, NUMEROUS COTTAGES

**FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION
OR AS AN INVESTMENT****SOUTH DEVON****RICH DAIRY FARM**

82 ACRES

GOOD HOUSE AND EXCELLENT BUILDINGS. 30 COW TIES.

PRICE £5,000, WITH POSSESSION

Particulars of the above and other ESTATES, FARMS, ETC., apply RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)**MAPLE & Co., LTD.**5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS, NEAR ELSTREE.
Occupying one of the most open and rural situations within the distance of London. 1½ miles from Station. **FOR SALE. A CHOICE MODERN HOUSE.**
Approached by short drive. It is built of purple stock brick, has all modern comforts and contains: Lounge hall (18 ft. by 18 ft.), dining room (17 ft. by 14 ft.), drawing room (23 ft. by 14 ft.), maids' sitting room, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Fitted basins. Electric light, gas, etc. Double and single garages. **GARDEN ABOUT ½ ACRE**, with small swimming pool. Recommended by: MAPLE & CO., as above.

WEST SUSSEX
With magnificent view of the Downs.**FOR SALE**

CHARMING XVITH CENTURY HOUSE, with CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. ELECTRIC LIGHT, etc. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 garages. Excellent cottage. Lovely old-world gardens and meadowland. In all about

40 ACRES

Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.

SURREY
Between Epsom and Leatherhead.**FOR SALE—PRICE £3,500.**

A SPECIALLY BUILT HOUSE having oak floors, fitted basins in bedrooms, etc.

Hall, dining room, drawing room (20 ft. by 12 ft.), 5 bedrooms, fine bathroom. Electric light. Central heating (12 radiators). Large garage.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

Agents: MAPLE & CO., as above.

VALUATIONS
FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.**FURNITURE SALES**

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines.)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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Westminster, S.W.1.

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND ALTON

With good electrified rail service. 350 ft. above sea, entirely rural and unspoilt.

TO BE SOLD. A COMPACT PROPERTY OF ABOUT 200 ACRES
OR WOULD LET UNFURNISHED WITH 8 ACRES

Full particulars from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

carrying the well-planned and admirably equipped Residence; approached by good drive.

11 bed and dressing rooms (lavatory basins), 3 bathrooms, nice hall, and 3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, etc. Electricity (Co.'s available). Petrol gas for cooking and heating. Central heating and Co.'s water.

GARAGE with pit. ROOMY LOOSE BOXES. Double LODGE. New FARMHOUSE. MODEL COWHOUSE. FARM-BUILDINGS and COTTAGES.

Inexpensive GARDENS. 40 ACRES of well-placed COVERTS. Farm let, remainder Paddocks in hand.

(c.3051)

NETT INCOME £1,027
PRICE £13,000AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT
OF 1,700 ACREScomprising
16 FARMS
situateABOUT 16 MILES FROM ABERDEEN
Particulars and plan of: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1. (8,500)HAMPSHIRE WALLOPS
LITTLE**BLACK AND WHITE PERIOD COTTAGE.** 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, etc. Main electric light and power. Excellent water. Modern drainage. Old thatched barn. Garden with small trout stream. **PRICE FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION £2,750.**

Particulars of: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.328)

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Near to Station. 40 minutes to London.

FOR SALE, A MODERN RESIDENCE built of excellent materials. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. Beautiful gardens, tennis court, sunk lawn, lovely rock garden, vegetable garden. In all nearly **2 ACRES**. Golf nearby.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,151)

BERKSHIRE

Near the Downs. Didcot 4 miles.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED. A MODERN RESIDENCE NEAR AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE. Oak-panelled lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Company's electric light. Central heating. Heated garage for 2 large cars. Cottage and outbuildings. ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS. TENNIS COURT. GREENHOUSE, ORCHARD and KITCHEN GARDEN OF **ABOUT 2 ACRES. RENT £250 PER ANNUM**Further particulars from the Agents:
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SURREY

High up. Half an hour to London.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED. A CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE.** Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, excellent offices, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, nursery, 3 servants' bedrooms. Company's electricity and central heating. Garage for 2 cars, 2 cottages. Attractively arranged pleasure gardens, 2 orchards. Stabling and farm buildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES

Particulars from:
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (10,636)

SUSSEX

In Ashdown Forest. 35 miles to London.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED. A secluded House, with panoramic views. Near bus route. 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large room with oak floor. Main water and electricity. Central heating. 2 garages. 3 cottages. Wood, rock and water gardens. **11 ACRES.**

Further particulars from:

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (13,758)

SURREY

Near the Hampshire Border.

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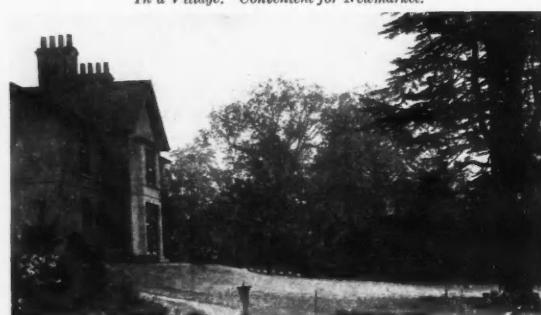
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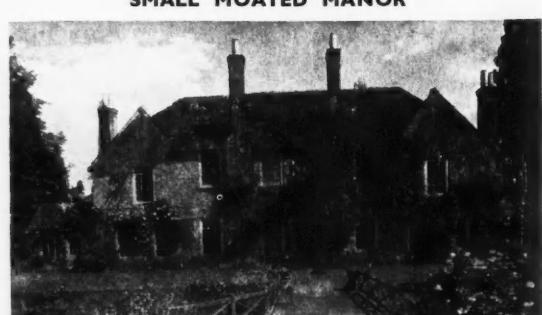


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6 bedrooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Useful outbuildings. Gardener's cottage. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. MODERN DRAINAGE. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS INCLUDING PROLIFIC KITCHEN GARDEN AND 2 PADDOCKS. IN ALL ABOUT

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1/4 MILE STATION
Picked position enjoying extensive views.FOR SALE. EXCELLENT
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Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms (3 h. & c.). Main services. Central heating. Double garage. Stores. Charming terrace gardens, tennis, rock and kitchen gardens, fruit, etc.

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DELIGHTFUL WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS. RICH PASTURELAND.

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About 3 miles out of the city. Rural position. High up. Fine views.
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Overlooking Southampton Water and the Solent, to the Isle of Wight.

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WITH FRONTAGE TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE
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WELL KNOWN AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

EXTENDING TO ABOUT

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INCLUDING THREE GOOD MIXED FARMS.
RESIDENCE AT PRESENT REQUISITIONED.
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NEARLY A MILE OF RIVER FISHING.
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YOUNG PLANTATIONS OF SOFT WOODS.
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In a charming situation open southwards to the sun, but sheltered from the North and standing above the winding valley of the Spey, with an unparalleled vista of the finest of the Scottish Highlands from the Cairngorms in the East to the Grampians.

COMPACT AND DESIGNED ON TWO FLOORS WITH THE MINIMUM OF WASTE. EXCLUSIVELY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE, INCLUDING COMPANY'S WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND PROVIDING: 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, light airy kitchens. 3 garages.



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A FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL ESTATE known as

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11 DAIRY AND STOCK FARMS, SMALLHOLDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION LAND, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES AND COTTAGES and 58 ACRES OF WOODLAND

EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT

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7 miles East Grinstead. 26 miles London.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED AND PERFECTLY MODERNISED XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE

with 3 reception rooms, 7 principal bedrooms, servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main electric light and water.

LARGE GARAGE (AND CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS).

EN-TOUT-CAS TENNIS COURT. SWIMMING POOL. PUTTING GREEN. Magnificent grounds comprising lawns, herbaceous borders, rose garden. Heated greenhouses and frames. Fully stocked kitchen garden and orchard.

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PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

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A PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN
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**ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS
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600 ft. up, with magnificent views. Express trains
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The subject of enormous expenditure and in
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13 bedrooms, 5 luxurious bathrooms, fine hall
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Lovely pleasure grounds. Hard court. Swimming
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CHARMING TUDOR HOUSE
Unspoiled Sussex. 40 miles London.



FULL OF CHARACTER AND ORIGINAL FEATURES.
DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED IN ITS OWN ESTATE
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Garage. Delightful gardens.

**HOUSE WOULD BE LET FURNISHED FOR LONG
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Easy reach of Salisbury, Winchester, etc.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE

Secluded but not isolated, on bus route. 5 bedrooms,
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In beautiful country between Guildford and Petersfield.

RICH IN CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

Completely modernised yet retaining its original character
7-8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception. Main electricity
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ONE OF THE FINEST PROPERTIES ON THE CHILTERN

600 ft. above sea level, with south aspect and superb views. 1 mile Great Missenden Station
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Oak panelled lounge hall, 3 reception (all over 25 ft. long), 8 bedrooms (with fitted
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EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL, NURSING HOME, ETC.
BEAUTIFULLY PROPORTIONED GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE. Lounge
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PERFECTLY RESTORED OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE. 2 sitting
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Telephone. Garden, orchard, paddock and copse. In all about **13 ACRES.** Garage.
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A LABOUR-SAVING COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the outskirts of
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**FINE JACOBEAN
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IN A MUCH FAVOURED BERKS
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A mile from main line station, with
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Beautiful condition and in a well-timbered
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LITTLE PADDOCK, SEVENOAKS

24 miles from London with electric train service thereto.

THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE



5 bedrooms, dressing room,
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TWO ACRES

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Mostly well equipped with superior houses,
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THE ONLY COMPLETE
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1 HOUR FROM VICTORIA OR LONDON BRIDGE

AN ELEGANT HOUSE OF UNUSUALLY FINE BUILD AND FITMENT

Lounge hall, 3 reception, billiards or playroom (36 ft. by 5 ft.), 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Complete central heating.

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A POSITION IN A HILL-TOWN ASSURING AMENITIES FOR SHOPPING, LOCAL TRANSPORT AND DOMESTIC HELP.

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On high ground, amidst rural surroundings, convenient station and bus services, and about 10 miles Sevenoaks.



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Outstanding position, commanding views of Mounts Bay, and the surrounding country.



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THE TUDOR MANSION contains: 4 reception, 30 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, modern conveniences. Good garage accommodation.

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Overlooking and with direct access to Woodeote Park Golf Course, and adjacent to the famous Downs.

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10 minutes Station. 30 minutes Town. Near several Golf Courses.



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10 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 boxrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

EXCELLENT OFFICES. ALL SERVICES, INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING.

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VERY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES

INCLUDING TENNIS LAWN, THE WHOLE WELL KEPT AND IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, AS ABOVE, OR WITH AN ADJOINING 7-ACRE FIELD, IF REQUIRED

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In lovely country, ½ mile Village and Local Station. 7 miles County Town.

GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM

INCLUDING A GEORGIAN HOUSE

with 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, etc.

Well water with electric pump. Main electricity. Central heating. Fitted basins.

GARAGE. STABLING. SMALL FARMERY.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. ALSO

A BLOCK OF 6 GEORGIAN COTTAGES (all Let)

GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE RICH PASTURE LAND ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE. IN ALL ABOUT

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
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Convenient for general stations and buses.



FREEHOLD PROPERTY

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7-8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices. All Companies' mains. Garage. Stabling.

BEAUTIFULLY WOODED AND NATURAL GROUNDS with tennis court, paddock, etc. In all about

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A VERY CHOICE HOME OF DISTINCTION AND GREAT CHARM

10 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 boxrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

EXCELLENT OFFICES. ALL SERVICES, INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING.

4-ROOM LODGE. DOUBLE GARAGE. A.R.P. SHELTER.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES

INCLUDING TENNIS LAWN, THE WHOLE WELL KEPT AND IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, AS ABOVE, OR WITH AN ADJOINING 7-ACRE FIELD, IF REQUIRED

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BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Situated well away from the road amidst delightful surroundings.

South aspect.

Gravel soil.

FOR SALE AT A
BARGAIN PRICE
THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE
COMPACT
MODERN RESIDENCE

Built in the Manor House style and
enjoying fine woodland views.

9 good bed and dressing rooms (lavatory
basins in many of the rooms), 3 bath-
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with oak floor and partly oak panelled),
dining room (18 ft. by 15 ft.), morning
room (20 ft. by 16 ft., with oak beams
and partly oak panelled).

Servants' Hall.

Good domestic offices.



Particulars can be obtained of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MAIN WATER.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

CENTRAL HEATING.
(Independent boiler.)

EXCELLENT ENTRANCE LODGE
(suitable for a gentleman's residence,
containing 3 bedrooms with lavatory
basins, 2 sitting rooms. Numerous out-
houses. 2 garages. Main water and
electricity).
of about

37 ACRES
PRICE £6,750

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Children in particular need a generous supply of calcium; rickets is the result of an insufficiency of this mineral. Phosphorus, too, is important since the two go into partnership to build bones and teeth. Both these minerals are obtained from milk, cheese, sardines. Calcium is present as well in cabbage and watercress; phosphorus, in cereals, fish and eggs.

Lack of iron results in anaemia and is most important in the diet of children, especially growing girls. Get your iron supply from liver, National Wheatmeal bread, dried fruits and vegetables, particularly peas and beans.

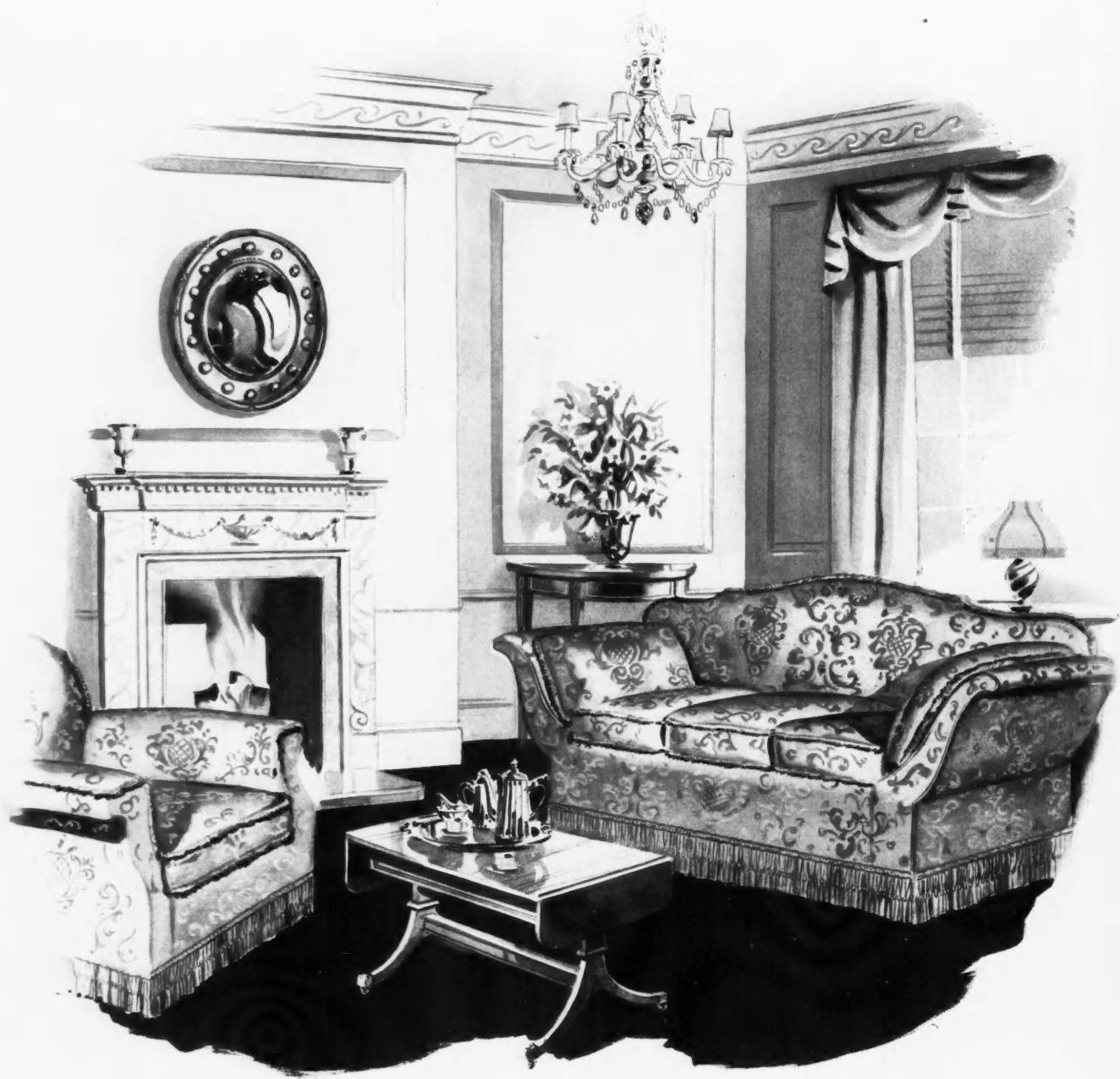
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCII. No. 2391

NOVEMBER 13, 1942



Harlip

MISS NAOMI FULLERTON

Miss Fullerton, who is the daughter of Captain Fullerton, late 19th Royal Hussars and Yorkshire Dragoons, and of Mrs. Fullerton, is working in the Countess of Wharncliffe's factory, somewhere in Yorkshire

COUNTRY LIFE

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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

ATHENE AND MAMMON

THE Royal Academy plans for London, according to the Planning Committee's Report, "are put forward more with the idea of stimulating the imagination of those who will be responsible for the work of reconstruction than of laying down a rigid solution." They do not seem to have succeeded in the case of the Court of Common Council, the high conclave of financial interests in the City, which has now stated its attitude to the architects' ideals and defined its own planning policy. Tribute is paid to the value of the Academy plans, but the Court's policy proves to be diametrically opposed. The Chairman of the Special Committee of the Court lays it down that the City must be regarded as a hive; its work has to be carried on amid the traffic and tumult which surrounds trade and commerce. It is surprising that traffic congestion is found to be actually necessary to business. Is this view shared by the growing number of businesses that have moved, and will increasingly move, to the West End—even, under stress of war, to the country, where some show signs of taking root? May this view be less that of City businesses themselves than of those interested in site values? This seems possible from the Chairman's apparent inability to see any difference between types of market—of stocks and meat, the Baltic Exchange and Billingsgate. Their only common factor is surely that all hold City property. There is evidence of similar confusion in the Chairman's dictum that any attempt to make the City of London resemble "a cathedral city" in the accepted sense must obviously be impossible. Why? Naturally, none seeks to give London the grassy stillness of Salisbury or Wells. But why must not St. Paul's be adequately seen? The logical conclusion to be drawn from the Court's attitude is that in a City "in the accepted sense" a cathedral is out of place. If it cannot be removed it should be ignored and built round and up to and over.

The information will be welcomed that the City Engineer's plans (but why the Engineer's?—there is a City Surveyor) are being sent to the Minister of Works and Planning. It is to be hoped that before long they will be publicly exhibited so that Londoners, indeed the nation and Empire, can compare the two conceptions of the Capital. But before that is possible the land speculator must be checked, a provision which applies equally elsewhere. But here the Government's inertia, in giving effect to the Uthwatt Committee's recommendations on control of land values, is paralysing progress.

OUR WAR-TIME NUTS

MOST people are aware that a considerable proportion of the nuts which used to appear on our tables in the autumn and winter came from abroad. The American black walnut, which is a native of the Middle West, is used in quantities as a root-stock on which valuable varieties of our own English walnut (*Juglans regia*) may be grafted. This may have been growing here in the time of the Romans, who held it in high esteem. Many experiments in walnut propagation were carried on before the war at the East Malling Research Station; hybrids have been cultivated, and experiments have also been made with a view to finding the most suitable methods of storing. It is essential that walnuts for winter use should be picked up and cleaned as soon as they fall from the tree, and after the husk has been removed, the crevices of the shell must be freed from all traces of fibre, since it is there that moulds begin to grow. For storage the East Malling authorities suggest earthenware crocks filled with alternate layers of walnuts and coconut fibre mixed with salt. Nuts stored in this way will keep from October to May, but you have, of course, first to obtain your coconut fibre!

AFTER THE RAID

*A*FTER the raid
there was smoke that lifted shapeless heads
and took the sky upon its back;
and there were flame-lights in the sky
and ruddy glows on roof and wall.
But when you,
little frail lady next door,
came tending roses on your tiny lawn
I knew that we had won the night,
and that your humble rose tree
was the great calm heart
of Britain's citadel invincible.
I saw that now the City stood in pride,
crowned with a rosy crown of martyrdom.

RICHARD SPENDER.

HOLIDAY VILLAGES

IT is suggested sometimes that holiday camps may be formed out of buildings now housing men and women in the Services or engaged in making munitions. There will be a great demand for such camps, resulting from the Government's promise of holidays with pay, and undoubtedly the camp system will meet many of the problems: communal meals solve the problem of good, cheap food, communal amusements that of what to do. A letter to this effect with influential signatories recently appeared in *The Times*. But the question is, are there camps in the right places? Munition workers' habitations are rarely likely to be. A first-rate authority on holiday camps, Mr. A. S. Butlin, recently rejected the suggestion that industrial camps could be converted to this purpose for that reason. Residential secondary schools was his proposal for utilising them. The siting of holiday camps needs most careful consideration, as regards the well-being of their visitors, accessibility, and potential demand, the safeguarding of landscape beauty, and the possible claims of agriculture and the existing interests of the neighbourhood. To perpetuate war-time camps here or there simply because they are in existence is a doubtful expedient—except where the other conditions are demonstrably satisfied.

THE HON. PETER WOOD

"COUNTRY LIFE" has additional cause to add its tribute to the memory of Major The Hon. Peter Wood, Lord Halifax's second son, whose death on the Egyptian front is posted. Before he came down from Oxford he assisted our Hunting Correspondent and from 1936 till the autumn of 1938 contributed a succession of delightful articles on Famous Hunts and Their Countries. He was happiest, perhaps, describing some of those of his native Yorkshire, but to whatever he wrote he brought, besides a keen insight into hounds and hound-work which he had developed when Master of the Eton Beagles, a genuine love for the sights and traditions and life of the country. This found scope when he went in for landscape architecture as partner to Mr. Langley Taylor. His modesty concealed many talents, including a satirical wit, of which we should have liked to see more, but not his charming and quiet nature. His loss will not be forgotten.

THE ETHICS OF THE SOUVENIR

THE souvenir hunter is no new phenomenon, for we know that enthusiastic Royalists of the seventeenth century stripped the Boscombe oak, in which Charles II had hidden himself after the Battle of Worcester, of many of its branches. For that there was possibly some romantic excuse and branches are more innocent prizes than the spoons and forks, nail-brushes and small towels, which are removed from public places by people of otherwise blameless character. Where does souvenir-hunting blend imperceptibly into stealing? Supposing, for instance, that we are given a lump of sugar in our teacup and supposing we do not like sugar in our tea, is it legitimate either to eat the lump or to pocket it surreptitiously? We read that the other day a lady walked into a nursing home and presented it with 2,000 lumps of sugar, the fruits presumably of some years of collection. What was her original motive in taking them and whether she was suddenly stricken by conscience we do not know, but at any rate she has now saved her soul and the patients in the nursing home will bless her name. Meanwhile it's clear that the line must be drawn somewhere, and if we go about pocketing, let us say, bottles of champagne for convalescent soldiers our motives will almost certainly be misconstrued.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

AN interesting proposal with regard to one aspect of post-war settlement is made by Mr. G. Wren Howard and Mr. Stanley Unwin; it is that while we are fighting side by side with our Allies the opportunity should be taken to persuade the United States, Russia and China to come into line with this country in their treatment of international copyright in literary and artistic property. Apart from mutual treaty obligations which may exist between certain particular countries, international copyright is regulated by the provisions of the Berne Convention, a series of treaties drawn up originally in 1886 and modified from time to time since. To this Convention the British Empire is the only signatory among the major active members of the Allied Nations. The principle is very simple. It provides that authors who are subjects of any signatory country shall enjoy the rights which the laws of those countries give to natives. This does not obtain in the United States, where definite formalities (such as the filing of a copy of a book with the Congress registry within 10 days after publication) are not only required but decide the status and ownership of the copyright of a literary work. A movement to accept membership of the Berne Convention has been on foot in the States for many years past and is supported by authors, publishers and most others interested in literary property. It has until now, however, been defeated by those who are more interested in the success of American book manufacture than in the equitable treatment of foreign authors.

WHAT! NO SOAP?

WE find it all too easy to bear other people's troubles lightly. The man with a beard does not sympathise with the agony endured by the shaver from a dearth of razor blades, and it is likely enough that those of us who have still a sufficiency of soap for our needs have not given a single thought to the poor sweep. As we know, chimney sweepers "come to dust," and it is very black dust. The poor man has a double grievance against the authorities. He must, as he has pointed out in a letter to the papers, have a hot bath every day and his soap ration melts away, that is if the lords of fuel will allow him enough hot water for the purpose. What can the statutory 5 ins. every other day be to a man who gets black from head to foot in his neighbours' cause? There must be other sufferers in a lesser degree; nigger miners, for instance (where are the Moore and Burgess of yester-year?), and gentlemen who play Othello. That is just the trouble, and the Ministry say apparently that they cannot help the sweep, lest they be overwhelmed with applications from others who are not so black as they are painted. He must be like the man in Hood's verses who—

Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap,
In imperceptible water.

A

COUNTRYMAN'S

NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

ROM time to time, particularly in the autumn, we read in the various journals stern reproofs from those who know all about them, to us who know nothing of them, concerning our neglect to take advantage of the many edible fungi and toadstools which at the time of writing are growing in the hedge rows and woods. I am aware that a most informative article appeared in COUNTRY LIFE some time ago and I would have liked to keep it, but when one has to pass on one's copy, one can't send away mutilated numbers. In this connection I recall that the now defunct and lamented *Pink 'Un* stated sardonically that, if one should send that not too respectable paper, with one paragraph cut out, to a lady friend it would ensure the purchase of another copy.

I read the article in COUNTRY LIFE very carefully and tried to memorise its salient features so as to be able to recognise the edible varieties of toadstools in their season, but I decided when it came to the point that I had too little faith in my memory to trust to it when it came to eating fungoid growths that I have been taught to regard as deadly poison from my earliest youth; and the members of my family, the other attendants at the breakfast table, have even less faith in my memory than I have. A small book on the subject which I possess states that the only poisonous toadstool is the Death Cap. Death Cap is a particularly ominous name to have at the back of one's mind when one is collecting unknown fungi, and the book gives no description of this poisonous growth beyond stating that it is unlike anything else. This, however, is only the author's opinion—the Death Cap might look like something else and also supremely innocent to me. The book too is illustrated with only black and white sketches, and when it is a question of life or death I feel one should be guided by coloured reproductions.

All around the faint outlines left by the bell tents of a long-departed battalion, now gone Middle East-wards, are growing the most magnificent and colourful growths which I feel nearly sure—but not quite—are the parasol mushrooms. They were the deadliest poison, according to my nannie of fifty years ago and that of everyone else of that period, but are now highly edible and better, in the opinion of some, than our field mushroom. In Libya and other deserts an edible mushroom grows plentifully on old Beduin encampments round the lines left by their goats'-hair tents, and one can understand this as the R.A.M.C. orders with regard to sanitation of camp lines are not observed in the Beduin world, and every night the flocks of the nomads graze round the tents and trip over the tent ropes. Considering the very high standard of the British Army as regards cleanliness it is a trifle tactless that these mushrooms should grow in this fashion on the spot where a caravan has rested.

* * *

T is not only human beings who are eating unaccustomed foods in these times, but our domestic animals as well. For instance, my poultry are given a variety of diets which, being features of *régime*, they regard with great suspicion. I had been told of sunflower seeds, and as I know parrots and the finch tribe like them I grew a large number. When I threw the



Will F. Taylor

SEEN THROUGH THE TREES: DERWENT WATER FROM FRIARS CRAG

first of the enormous heads into the poultry run the result was much the same as if a 1,000-lb. bomb had dropped in their midst. The flock burst outwards and upwards in squawking bundles of feathers. On the alarm subsiding a bomb-disposal party consisting of two old hens—the cock I regret to say kept well in the background—advanced very gingerly and experimented with long-range pecks, until the rest of the family overcame their fears and the sunflower heads were then cleared out with that remarkable efficiency for which the poultry world is famous.

The scene was reminiscent of one which occurred in my family when the dish of alleged parasol mushrooms was placed on the table. Unfortunately in our case no one was willing to play the parts of the pioneer detachment of old hens, and so the dish, after discussion, went out untouched.

* * *

I HAVE a suspicion that sunflower, hemp and some other seeds have a slight alcoholic or narcotic content, or something which suggests it, for, in the days when one was able to give parrots and cage birds variegated mixtures, it was noticeable that hemp was invariably the most popular of all the seeds, with sunflower second and canary, millet and other harmless grains a bad third. I cannot vouch for the fact that the bullfinch, goldfinch, and other small birds have a taste for alcohol, but I do know that my parrot had it, and a very discerning palate too. Beer in his opinion was only a little better than water, whisky and soda was good and not to be despised, but the first rattle of the ice in the cocktail-shaker caused great liveliness and interest in the parrot cage, and there was no peace for anyone until he had had his short one.

He took his ration from my glass—a very generous and hurried ration too—and if I attempted to remove it before he had drunk what he considered his fair share he would hang on to the rim of the glass and break a piece out of it if I persisted in drawing it away. I am not at all sure that it is right and proper to encourage a bird's taste for alcohol, but he came to me with it already highly developed. It was quite impossible to drink a cocktail in peace without offering him one, and he was much more forthcoming and amusing after his six-o'clock sundowner than before; as are we all. I had a suspicion at the back of my mind that he might have been a confirmed but jolly old soaker in a previous incarnation, and I felt sorry for him.

WAY back in the 1900's I rented a house which among other things had a large aviary of British finches in the garden, and there was an ingenious trap in the roof by which newcomers were admitted and incarcerated with the others. The aviary with its inmates went with the house, and I could do as I pleased with them. For a few weeks I allowed it to carry on, and during that time there were one or two bullfinch and goldfinch additions. I noticed that hemp was the most popular of all the seeds supplied, the appetite for this amounting almost to a craving.

Then I decided to abolish the aviary altogether, opened up the door and drove the occupants out. In about an hour's time they began to return and among the first arrivals was a bullfinch which had been in the aviary only three days. By sunset the whole of the community were back again and the consumption of hemp that evening was enormous. After that the big cage remained open as a community feeding centre, and when I left the house a year later the aviary had on its ration strength at least half the original occupants about whom it would be difficult to decide whether they were wild birds or caged ones. The hemp ration with its narcotic "kick," I imagine, was the attraction and without it the birds would have deserted me.

* * *

FROM the Welsh borders comes a story of a very well-known salmon poacher who had evaded detection and arrest for many years. Finally, by clever staff-work and mobilisation of all the water-bailiffs on the river, he was caught in the act and in due course was summoned to appear at the police court to answer the charge. He did not attend himself, but sent his wife and told her to plead guilty.

A few days later one of the magistrates, who had sat on the bench, met him and asked why he had failed to attend.

"Anyway," he said, "I hope it will be a lesson to you in future, and I may say your fine was heavier than it might have been if you had appeared yourself."

"I'm sorry if there was any courtesy," said the poacher, "but the opportunity was too good to be missed. I knew that every bailiff on the river would be at the Court to give evidence, so I had a long day's uninterrupted poaching and, allowing for the fine, I made a very good profit out of it."

HISTORY ON THE YARMOOUTH ROAD

By R. T. LANG

SIR WALTER BESANT was surely stretching his artistic imagination when he described A.12 through Whitechapel (which got its name from the "white chapel" of St. Mary Matfelon) as one of the noblest approaches to London. It just is not. The houses do not begin to thin out till we get to Ilford, from which William Kemp, the famous dancer of jigs in Shakespeare's company, started his dance to Norwich, after "carouses in the great spoon," which held over a quart. Here, too, came Samuel Pepys to learn how to measure timber, so that he could check the Navy accounts. It is surprising to be told that the great diarist did not even know the multiplication table when he was appointed clerk to the Navy Board.

The Seven Kings of the Heptarchy, by stopping at Seven Kings to water their horses, gave the name to the suburb, says tradition; then comes Romford, once of nation-wide fame for its leather riding-breeches, used by both men and women. It is probable that this was the site of the first Roman station on the road from London.

Now we do get away from the urban area, and the scene improves after the Southend arterial road has been crossed, into Brentwood, originally Burntwood. At one time 40 coaches passed through it daily, with the White Hart, built in 1480, as their main rendezvous. On the right is a granite monument to William Hunter, the boy martyr, reminding us that a fourth of the Marian martyrs came from Essex.

By the way, how many readers know that the Cockney tongue is the genuine old English speech of Essex?

There is not much of interest till we get through Ingatestone, "the district of Gavo at the stone," where the church has layers of Roman tiles and a fine collection of Petre monuments. Some older readers may like to know that the Hall is the "Audley Court" of Mary Elizabeth Braddon's famous novel, *Lady Audley's Secret*. Beyond that a by-pass takes one swiftly past Chelmsford. The name of Hatfield Peverel is a memory of Ingelrica, who became the wife of Peverel of the Peak.



INGATESTONE, THE "DISTRICT OF GAVO AT THE STONE," ESSEX

Witham, probably of Roman origin, possesses nothing to-day to remind us that it once made an effort to become a fashionable spa, when Horace Walpole referred to its "prettiest little winding stream." Kelvedon, where the vegetables come from, is proud of its tradition that here the women started the massacre of the Danes (hence the original name "Killdane"), in spite of Defoe's description of this story as "without foundation." Many Nonconformists come here to see the birthplace, in 1834, of Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

A mile farther, the church of Inworth, half a mile to the right, gives us an interesting memory by its mural painting of St. Nicholas. The saint bestowed dowries on three young women to prevent them from taking up the life of shame to which they were being forced by poverty. From this gift grew the practice of giving presents on December 5, the eve of St. Nicholas. This was transferred to Christmas

Eve and was the origin of our Christmas presents.

Soon after this we get on to really ancient soil. What are believed to have been the bones of the elephants of Claudius were found nearly 200 years ago at Stanway, where there was once a wayside chapel for pilgrims. Just before Lexden is reached a lane on the left leads to the "kitchen" of that merry old soul, Old King Cole. Lexden is believed to have been the capital of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* and a mound is shown as the grave of the semi-mythical king. The Romans established their colony here, and their water supply still feeds Colchester.

Many tourists avoid the by-pass to go into Colchester (not at all a difficult place to get through) because not only is it the oldest town in the kingdom but it is rich in historic interest. It began some time in the palaeolithic period and was old when Claudius brought the Roman legions here in 43 A.D. Seven years ago a Romano-Celtic temple of the first century

was discovered a mile out of the city. The town was wiped out by Boadicea and her Iceni. Every man, woman and child in it was massacred, but it grew again when Suetonius had taken his revenge. The keep of the Norman castle is one of the finest extant; the sycamore curiously growing from it was planted to commemorate Waterloo. If time can be spared, the museum in the keep is well worth a visit, and ladies especially may like to see the silver-coated bronze hand-mirrors, most of them with handles, which the Roman women used. Smaller mirrors were not so common, but there are some here which have been obviously for toilet-box or pocket use.

Through the centuries Colchester was in the heart of English history, but it has always had a powerful industrial side. In the seventeenth century it had 10,000 workers spinning wool for Italy and Portugal; nowadays most people know it for its oysters, as good as any in the country. Its oyster feast was first held in 1667. A hundred years later Mrs. Celia Fiennes came here and wrote with joy of its broad streets and its "pitch'd walke" on either side, in front of the houses, where it was "convenient for 3 to walke together."

Five miles farther, just three-quarters of a mile left of the road, is the thirteenth-century church of Langham, from which



STRATFORD ST. MARY, SUFFOLK, ONE OF THE CHANGING-PLACES FOR THE COACHES



THE VALE OF DEDHAM, FROM LANGHAM

It was from Langham that Constable painted his famous picture of the Vale

John Constable painted his famous *Vale of Dedham*.

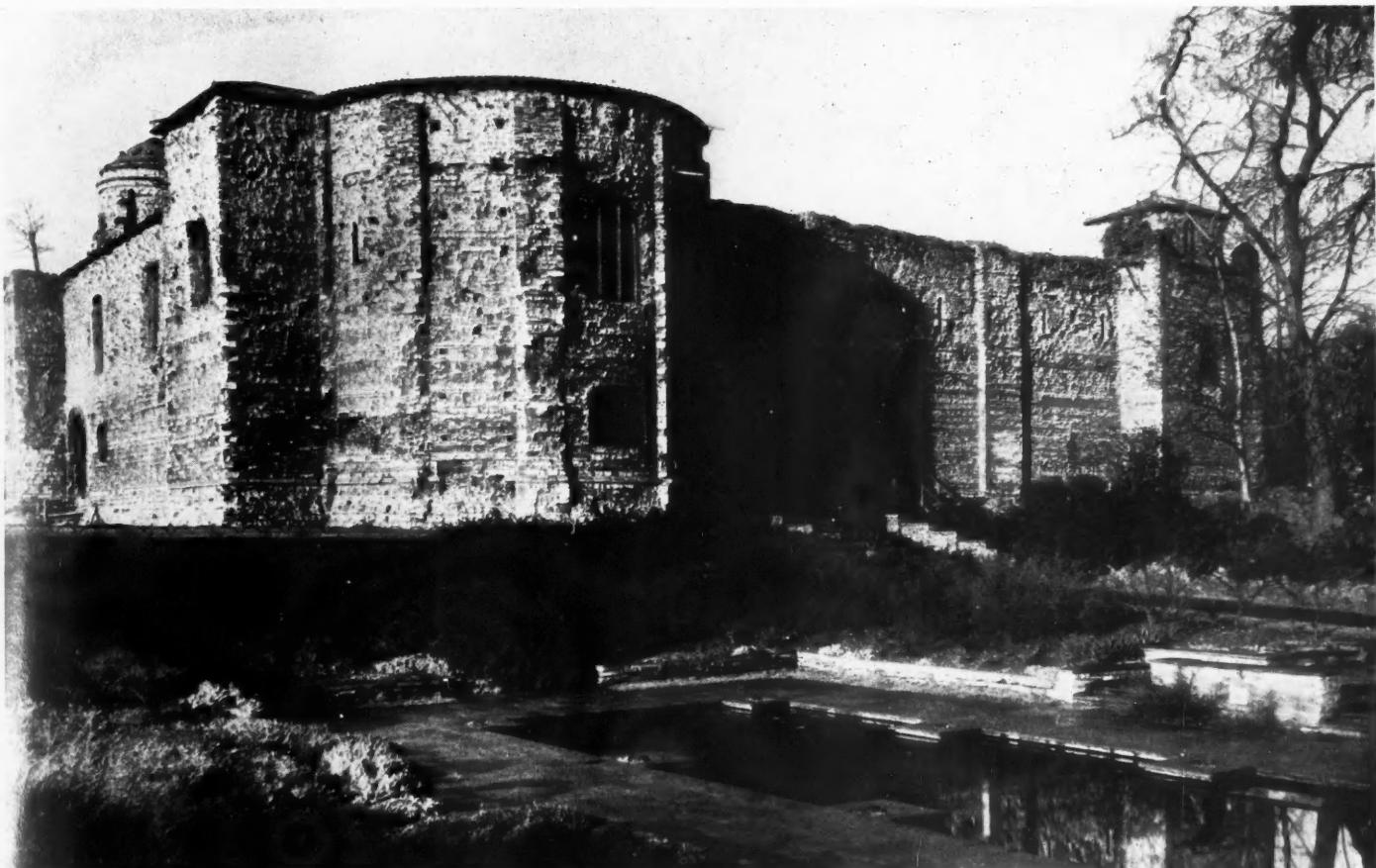
In another two miles we run into Suffolk which, not without cause, claims to possess the prettiest girls in England. This is largely owing to its predominance as an agricultural county and the origin of its people, the fair-haired, fair-skinned Angles. Stratford St. Mary was one of the changing-places for the coaches and has preserved some of its old-world air. For the next few miles the road runs

through the lovely Constable country, till we get to the old-fashioned gardens of Copdock.

At Washbrook the long by-pass, missing Ipswich, switches to the left; after rejoining the main road Rushmere Heath is crossed, where a golf course has superseded the gibbet which once did good business. Kesgrave, although now a bungalowoid growth, has a long history, for here pottery has been found going back to 1400 B.C., about the time when the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness. Burial-

places of the people of the Bronze Age have also been found here.

At the Red Lion at Martlesham there is a quaint old inn sign which is said to have been the figurehead of one of the Dutch warships at the battle of Solebay in 1672. A little farther comes another by-pass, missing Woodbridge, and so on to Wickham Market, where the old White Hart Inn has been offering hospitality since the reign of Henry VII. Farther along, the lovely grounds of Little Glemham Hall lie



THE KEEP—ONE OF THE FINEST EXTANT—OF THE NORMAN CASTLE AT COLCHESTER

on the left; the hall was the home of Sir Thomas Glemham, the stout old royalist general of the Civil War, who held York for 18 weeks and Carlisle for nine months, and would have held Oxford had not Charles I decided otherwise.

Pleasant miles follow into cheerful Saxmundham, where there is one of the best examples of the old coaching inns. The Bell Hotel was built in 1842, with "every modern convenience," and must have been about the last coaching inn to be erected.

"The garden of Suffolk" is entered at Kelsale and the road just skirts picturesque Yoxford and passes Cockfield Hall, a modernised Henry VIII house. Then on till the gaunt windows of the fourteenth-fifteenth century Blythburgh church rise against the sky. This church possesses what must be some of the oldest oak in the kingdom—in two benches which were made from the wood of a submerged forest. To look at the place to-day one would not think that it was once a busy town, with a weekly market, fairs, several streets and a gaol. A great fire in 1676 was the main cause of its decline; the tidal basin just beyond is a memory of the former greatness.

Wrentham is of interest because its church tower was one of the signalling stations when Napoleon's invasion was expected, and beyond it there comes a beautiful stretch past Benacre Hall to Pakefield, with its curious, reed-thatched twelfth-century church. It is really two churches, built side by side, each of which had its own rector till the eighteenth century.

Then down into Lowestoft, the most easterly town in England, which came into importance in the reign of Edward III, when it was disputing the fishing rights and claims of Yarmouth. There are many old houses in the High Street; the most venerable is the South Flint House, which goes back to 1586, at the entrance to the narrow lane, Wilde's Score. It was on Lowestoft quay that the first American ambassador to Britain landed in 1784, John Adams, who subsequently followed Washington in the presidency. George III received him with, to say the least, no enthusiasm, and was terribly shocked when Adams told him that he had "no attachment but to my own country."

It is always interesting to saunter round the fish wharves and harbour, where the fishing boats and yachts blend in a picturesque scene.

Four miles farther all good Dickensians



BLYTHBURGH CHURCH: A WATER-COLOUR BY L. R. SQUIRRELL

This building possesses what must be some of the oldest oak in the country

will turn aside to Blundeston, the Blunderstone of *David Copperfield*, where one can still see the Plough Inn, from which Barkis, the willin' carrier, started. The Rookery, about which Betsey Trotwood was so sarcastic, is now the rectory. Dickens admitted that he chose Blundeston only because he "liked the sound of the name."

If, also, you turn aside in another three-quarters of a mile, for a mile and a quarter, you will come upon Lound, with the Village Maid, the inn at which Barkis was "such a long time delivering a bedstead." The road just misses the watering-place of Gorleston on its way into Yarmouth, properly Great Yarmouth, the name which Henry III gave it in 1272 to distinguish it from its namesake in the Isle of Wight.

Yarmouth, of course, is the capital of the herring industry; its herrings were famous so

long ago as the reign of Edward the Confessor. The first were pickled here in 1397. The town has, however, a much older history and is believed to have been the landing-place of Cerdic in the fifth century. The old tollhouse, in Middlegate Street, dates from the thirteenth century and is certainly one of the most ancient municipal buildings in England. St. Nicholas Church is the largest parish church in the country, built originally in 1101. Defoe was greatly pleased with the "fair and honourable dealing" of the Yarmouth merchants, but still more with the ladies, who did not "come behind any of the neighbouring counties, either in Beauty, Breeding or Behaviour, to which may be added that they generally go beyond them in Fortunes." In spite of having made his reputation by a book which dealt with a lonely man's adventures, the author of *Robinson Crusoe* had always a great eye for the ladies.



ONE OF THE MOST ANCIENT MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS IN ENGLAND—THE TOLLHOUSE AT YARMOUTH

The photographs illustrating this article are by British Council, Douglas Went, Will F. Taylor and Valentine



MARINERS' SCORE, ONE OF THE LANES OF LOWESTOFT

MRS. SHEEP AND MR. GANDER

By T. LESLIE SMITH

IT began when an Angus farmer attempted to bring up two Canada goslings with a sheep as foster-mother. One disappeared for a short time, probably the victim of a stoat, but the other—a gander—flourished and could be seen with a flock of sheep near the farm buildings. At first he appeared to show no particular liking for any one sheep, until a batch of St. Kilda ewes was introduced to the farm, and then the bird became attached to one of them. The friendship, thus casually begun, became much more evident when the ewe broke one of her legs and was laid up for some weeks. All that time the gander would hardly leave her side, and became a nuisance to the men who had to attend to the injured animal, attacking them fiercely with beak and wing whenever they came near.

On the sheep's recovery the bird showed no further interest in the rest of the flock, and was never far from his friend's side (Fig. 1). The attachment was certainly not one-sided, as could be seen from the uneasiness which the sheep displayed whenever the gander went for a swim in the mill-pond. She showed as much anxiety as a hen with a family of ducklings, and would continue to run along the bank barking until the bird was again safely ashore.

At dipping time the bravery of the gander in defending his friend led him into trouble. Determined that nothing would part them, he flew to the rescue right into the trough of sheep-dip, and spent many hours of the following week trying to wash away the evil-smelling mixture.

When lambing time came, the gander was as assiduous in his attentions as he had been when the ewe was recovering from her injured leg, and was again a great nuisance to the shepherd whenever he tried to attend to the sheep. When a lamb arrived the friendship continued as smoothly as before, no signs of jealousy being seen in the bird, and the trio always kept close together.

The bird seemed to be quite as attached to the new arrival as its own mother was, and this became more apparent some months later when the lamb was removed from the ewe and was put into a different field. All through the night there was uproar. Compared with the goose, the ewe seemed to take the matter fairly calmly, but the bird spent most of his time honking at the top of his voice and flying to and fro between the two fields. The lamb added to the din, and next morning the farmer decided that the curious trio should not be kept separate, and the lamb was allowed to return once more to its mother and feathered friend.

Next spring the ewe died and her lamb had a youngster of her own (Fig. 2). The behaviour of the gander immediately underwent a change. He became unaccountably jealous of lamb number two and did his best to peck it to death. The farm people had great difficulty in thwarting his murderous intentions, and once were only just in time to save the lamb's life. The gander had it by the neck in the stream, and was trying to hold it under water.

When the lamb grew older the danger from the bird became less, and some sort of friendship was patched up. The three were always to be seen together, but it was noticeable that the bird usually remained nearer the older sheep than the other, and at times would give a suspicious peck at the young one whenever it approached too close (Fig. 3).

Unfortunately the gander sometime later gently met his death, to the very obvious distress of the older of his two companions.



1.—START OF THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE ST. KILDA EWES AND THE CANADA GANDER



2.—LAMB NUMBER TWO KEEPS ON THE SAFE SIDE OF ITS MOTHER



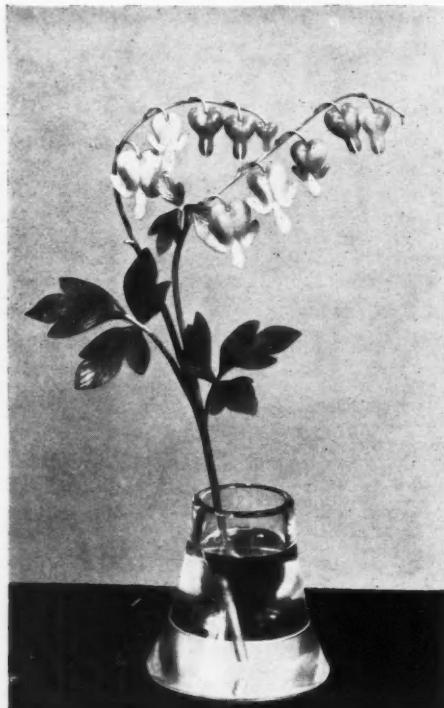
3.—THE LAMB, NOW GROWN-UP, IS GIVEN A SURREPTITIOUS PECK BY THE GANDER

FABERGE FLOWERS AT SANDRINGHAM

By H. C. BAINBRIDGE

TO remember Carl Fabergé only as the fashionable jeweller and goldsmith of the Russian Court is to miss the significance of his world-wide fame. He was a supreme artist, the peer of the great craftsmen of history. Though coming of French Huguenot stock settled in St. Petersburg, he was also a true Russian, and, as such, possessed of that nation's particular scale of values. He had the Russian sense of humour that delights in the unexpected and the evocative. Russian, too, in the passionate spirit satisfied only by the fundamental, which impels genius to extract that final something from what might already be considered perfect. It is this urge that tapered the topmost inches of the spire of "Peter and Paul" in St. Petersburg to a veritable pin-point, and dragged from the marshes of Finland the one huge granite rock exactly right to bear the statue of Peter by the Neva. It is this same driving force, inspiring as it did the exquisite genius of Fabergé, which we see in Stalin and which sets him in the true line of succession through Peter the Great, from the Grand Duke Alexander Yaroslavitch, Prince of Novgorod, St. Alexander Nevsky.

Fabergé was chiefly known for his impersonal objects of fancy. With great artistry he enclosed these in a very simple white hollywood box, highly polished and looking almost like ivory. These boxes became famous in themselves. They were the heralds of the surprise within. At sight of them on a birthday



2.—BLEEDING HEART. (H.M. THE KING.) Flowers in rhodonite and white chalcedony, leaves Siberian jade, stalk gold; rock crystal vase. Height, 7½ ins. 3.—JAPANESE DWARF CONIFER. LADY JULIET DUFF (FORMERLY IN POSSESSION OF THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF RIPON). Tree all in gold; flowers white enamel on gold, sepals green enamel, stamens gold, pistils diamonds, leaves Siberian jade; tub aventurine quartz on gold feet and white onyx stand. Height, 4½ ins. 4.—FORGET-ME-NOTS. (MR. H. T.

DE VERE CLIFTON.) Flowers turquoise and rose diamonds, leaves Siberian jade, stalk gold; vase rock crystal

PETER CARL FABERGE

(1846-1920) Goldsmith and Jeweller to the Tsars Alexander III and Nicholas II of Russia.

(Left) 1.—A POSY IN AN EGG-SHAPED BASKET. (H.M. THE KING.) Flowers in blue, pink, and other coloured enamels on gold; gold grasses; basket in white opal enamel on silver, base in blue enamel, trellises and handle in rose diamonds. Height, 8½ ins.

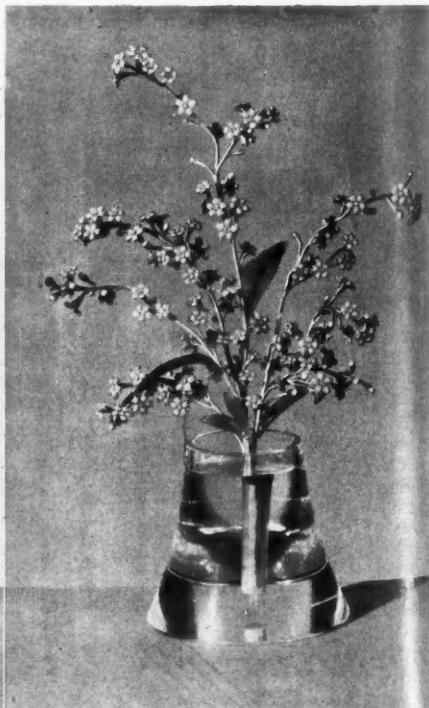
here was the saving grace, by reason of his craftsmanship he freed the giver from the stain of the unfor-givable, that by which he puts the recipient under a monetary obligation. In fact his craftsmanship became so cunning that the cost of the materials employed was, more often than not, wiped out altogether.

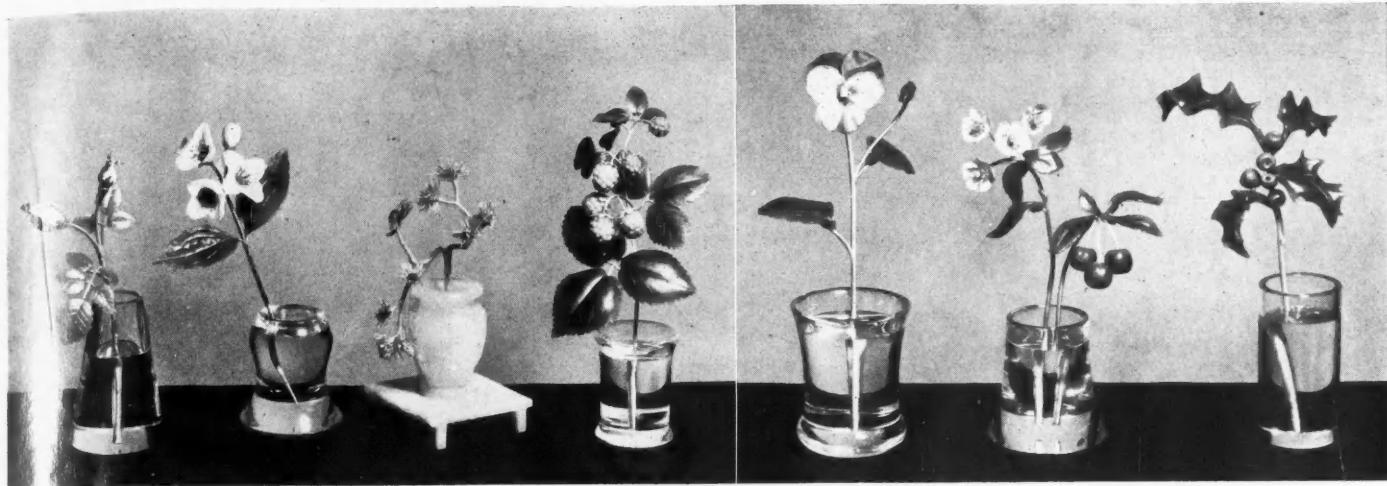
It is when this happens that you arrive at the ideal gift for your sovereign lord the King, whoever and wherever he may be.

In short, it came to Fabergé to materialise in gold, enamel and rare stones, the delicacy, the love, the humble duty, yes, the madness of a glamorous age, when there was more time in which to be delicate, more time in which to love, and more kings to whom to bend the knee.

Every object which came from the workshops of Fabergé was made to serve some purpose. His cigarette boxes and cases are the chief among those which can be put to practical use. Of those which cannot, but nevertheless serve the best of purposes, namely to give delight, the animals and flowers were chief favourites among collectors in Russia and every other country.

Of all collections of these, the most beautiful and largest was that brought together by Queen Alexandra. Her friends were never at a loss to know what to give her on her birthday. A Fabergé flower or animal never failed to draw from her the exclamation: "Oh, how lovely!" Behind *The Times* announcement that





5 and 6.—FABERGE FLOWERS IN THE COLLECTION OF H.M. THE KING

Left to right ; Rosebuds (pink and green enamel on gold) ; philadelphus (white chalcedony, gold, and green sapphires) ; dwarf conifer (gold) ; raspberry (berries rhodonite and green jade) ; pansy (enamels, with diamond pistil) ; cherry (flowers white opaque enamel, diamond pistils, cherries pourpourine) ; holly (berries pourpourine, leaves Siberian jade). Average height, 6 ins.

"His Majesty received many handsome presents from Royal and distinguished personages" was a long story of effort and excitement on the part of Fabergé, his staff, work-masters and workmen.

Benvenuto Cellini had his *Madonna Porzia*, Josiah Wedgwood his *Catherine the Great*, and Carl Fabergé his Queen Alexandra. King Edward said on a notable occasion : "We must not make any duplicates." No wonder that, year in and year out, the "Fabergé" workshops hummed with excitement and to much purpose, making things, ever new, to bring joy to his gracious and gentle patron.

And yet the craftsman amid all his fame was a humble man; very different from Cellini.

The animals of Fabergé, which will form the subject of a second article, were modelled to emphasise some trick or characteristic. But you cannot be funny with flowers. The perfection of created things, they will do nothing for you except in their own way. If you would represent them you must do so petal for petal and leaf for leaf. You must be a slave to their perfection in every detail or leave them alone.

At least, such must be the view of the goldsmith and cutter of rare stones. He is concerned with a meticulous faithfulness and economy in performance, bound by the rarity of the materials he uses. Nearly all the great Italian artists of the Renaissance, before

gratifying their creative instinct as painters, sculptors or architects, began their studies in the hard school of goldsmithery.

Fabergé stuck to his first love and, working within the very strict limits of his craft, succeeded, pre-eminently, in making permanent for us in enamel, gold, and precious stones, something of the dignity and poise, the grace, the delicacy and, above all, the restfulness of nature.

Because there is nothing of "barbaric splendour," nothing of "monumental conception," nothing "folky" about these flowers, do not let us deceive ourselves into thinking there is nothing Russian about them and that they lack the "vital spark." In this, as in graver matters Russian, where we have been so lacking in understanding, we must see the realism of Russia and her capacity for getting down to the blood of things.

With the exception of Figs. 3, 4, 7 and 8, the flowers which illustrate this article formed part of Queen Alexandra's "Fabergé" collection and are now in the possession of the King. They are reproduced here by the gracious permission of His Majesty.

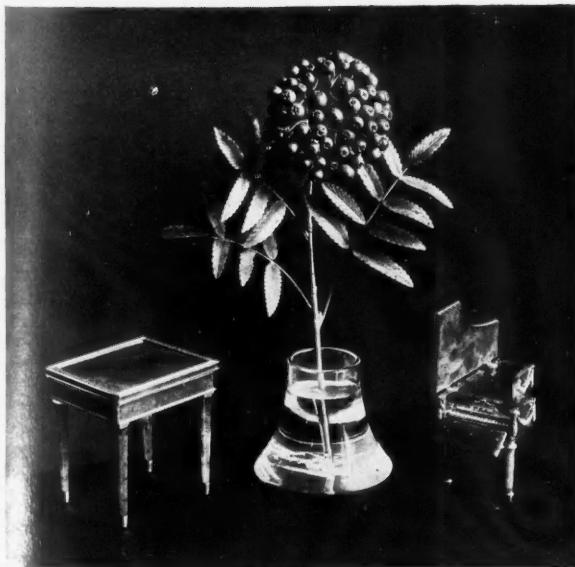
The miniature table and piano on either side of the mountain ash (Fig. 7) are in the collection of Queen Mary and are included here by the gracious permission of Her Majesty. The grouping together of these three pieces brings out the very striking feature of the work

of Fabergé, that it is all of the same nature, whatever the form or the style. This it is which stamps his work as that of a master, and allows us to say that such and such a thing is "Fabergé."

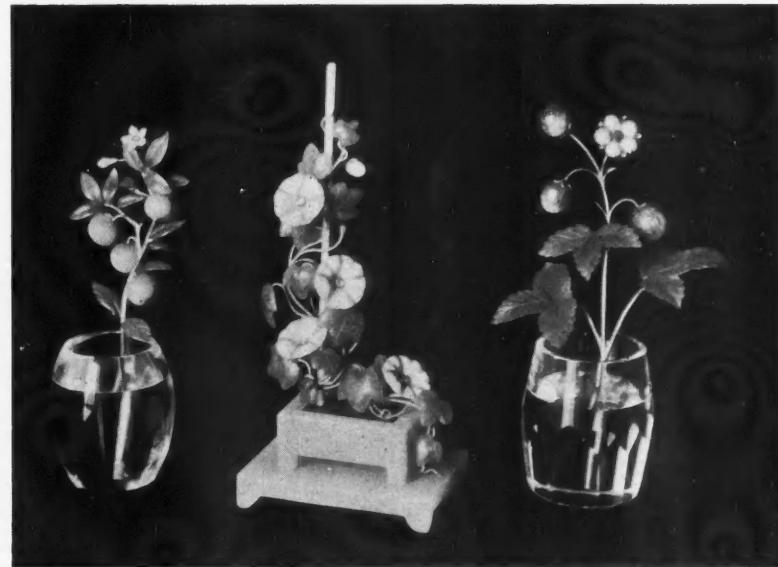
The designing of the flowers was the work of Carl Fabergé assisted by his chief designer François Birbaum ; the enamelling was done by Alexander Petrov and his son Nicolas, and by W. Boitzov. The most skilful of the cutters of the stone leaves and flowers were a young Russian, Kremlev from Ekaterinburg and another Russian, Derbyshev; the precious stones were set by August Holmstrom and his son Albert, and the gold stalks and grasses were made and the whole work finally finished in the workshop presided over by Michel Perchin and later by Henrik Wigstrom. All this work as it proceeded was under the constant criticism of Carl Fabergé himself. The stones mentioned in the descriptions have been identified from their appearance only.

A word to present collectors. The majority of the flowers illustrated are without any Russian hall-marks or "Fabergé" marks of any kind. Remember that Fabergé by no means marked all his flowers. If a flower cannot be recognised on its merits, do not buy it simply because it purports to be Fabergé on account of its marks. Seek the advice of an expert.

(To be concluded).



7.—MOUNTAIN ASH. (H.M. THE KING)
pourpourine and Siberian jade, height 9 ins., with a
MINIATURE TABLE AND PIANO (H.M. QUEEN
MARY) in Siberian jade and gold



8.—ORANGE TREE, CONVOLVULUS, AND STRAWBERRY. MR.
NIGEL NICOLSON (FORMERLY IN POSSESSION OF THE LATE
LADY SACKVILLE). In enamels, gold and Siberian jade; the strawberry
flowers in pearls and diamonds

KINGSTON HOUSE, BERKSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF MISS RAPHAEL

Some resemblances to the classic example of Coleshill have hitherto led to the attribution of Kingston House to Sir Roger Pratt, circa 1670. The interior confirms the evidence of the exterior to indicate a date about 1710-20, and the designer as one of Wren's or Vanbrugh's master masons.

THE chief reasons that led an earlier writer on Kingston House to suggest that its architect was Sir Roger Pratt, the friend and disciple of Inigo Jones, were the belief that it was built before 1670, and some similarity of plan to Pratt's most famous surviving building, Coleshill, which is not many miles away. Works by Sir Roger are so few that any considered attribution to him deserves examination; but, as was implied last week, this ascription cannot stand. Since the publication by Mr. R. T. Gunther of Pratt's *Notebooks*, the houses which he actually designed are no longer in doubt, and they contain no reference to Kingston. Moreover, the elevations are so characteristic of the period of collaboration between Wren and Vanbrugh in the Board of Works that a date 40 or 50 years later can scarcely be questioned. The recent knowledge gained of their assistants, too, though still far from definitive, has revealed a whole group of capable builders, trained under the Board of Works, who are now known to have executed many commissions on their own: John James of Greenwich, Christopher



1.—MANY TRAITS OF WREN AND VANBRUGH

A view of the house from the north-east



2.—THE STAIRCASE AND THE DOOR TO THE HALL

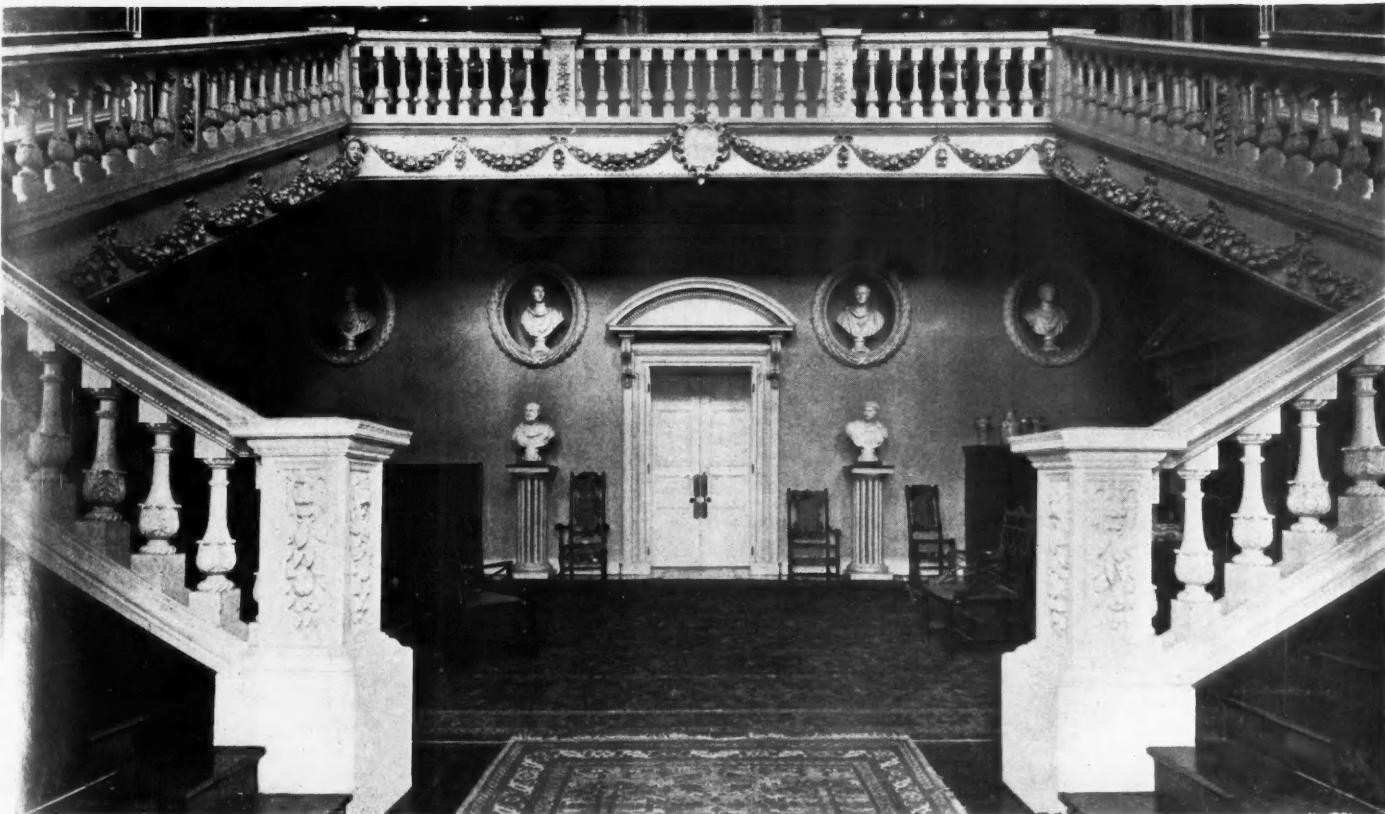
Kempster of Burford, the Townsends of Oxford (Vanbrugh's masons at King's Weston and Blenheim), the Stantons, Stronges and Tufnells. A small but definite link between them and Kingston is afforded by the design of the twin chimney-pieces in the hall (Fig. 5), in which the fireplace is surmounted by a rectangular entablature flanked by scrolls. This identical design occurs in a book of drawings described as *Designs by Sir John Vanbrugh*, preserved at King's Weston: a collection to which the masons George Townsend of Oxford and Price of Wandsworth specifically contributed. If any one of the Board of Works group of masons is indeed responsible for Kingston, I would suggest George Townsend as its most probable author, in view of the locality of the house and its strong Vanbrughian traits. A general resemblance of external treatment should here be noted to Marlow Lodge, certain details in which are only paralleled at Chettle House, near Blandford, which has marked Vanbrugh characteristics. Both are evidently by the same designer and Kingston shares several of their peculiarities.

The resemblance of the plan to that of Coleshill, which Captain Livesey in his account of Kingston regarded as conclusive, really amounts only to both being oblong, with the hall and staircase occupying the whole centre (Fig. 3)—an arrangement that can be paralleled from innumerable houses of the period. The outstanding feature of the beautiful Coleshill staircase (Fig. 4), the double ascent, is not repeated here, this staircase being carried round the walls in three consecutive flights. It has one peculiarity: above the entrance door, the long middle flight has an extended landing to fit the staircase to the space.

But the staircase is a noble piece of carpentry, and in some points its resemblance to Coleshill is not to be denied. It is of the Italian type, with newels in the shape of pedestals, turned wooden balusters, and broad handrail. Also it is of pine, intended on the analogy of Coleshill to be painted, though a previous owner of Kingston had all the woodwork in the house stripped. A comparison might also be made in the enriched under-surface, at Coleshill decorated with plaster-work, here with nicely detailed wainscot and a dental course. By 1710, when we saw last week John Blandy seems to have built Kingston for his son, this type of staircase had been generally replaced by the lighter spiral baluster type generally executed in self-coloured wood. Retention of the Inigo Jones type may well have been prompted by an admiration of the



3.—THE LONG GRADUAL ASCENT OF STRIPPED PINE, CARRIED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE FRONT DOOR

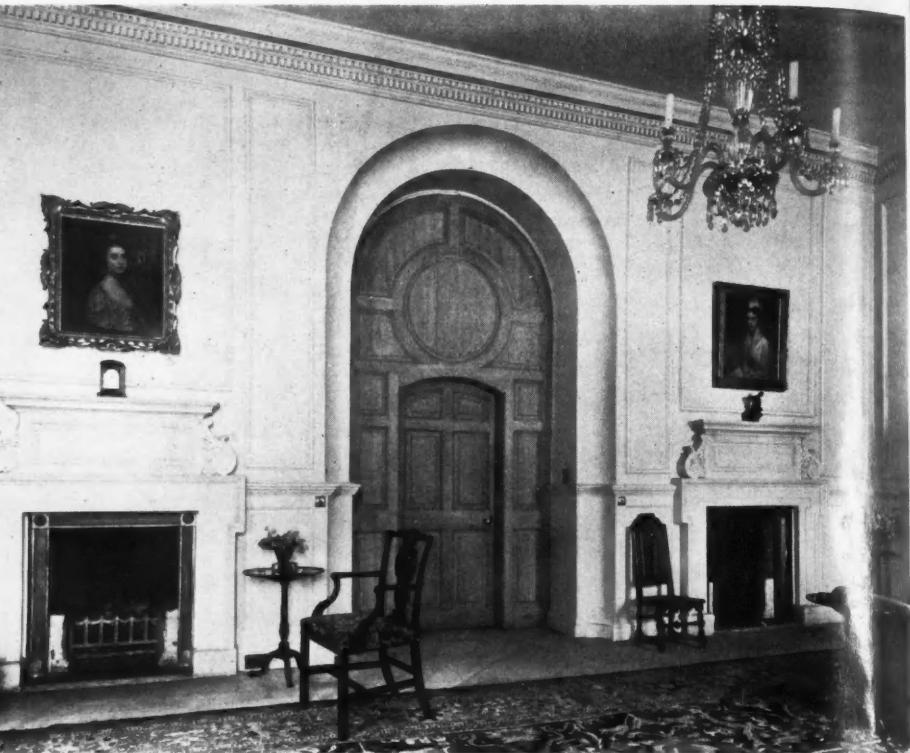


4.—SIR ROGER PRATT'S FAMOUS STAIRCASE AT COLESHILL, NEAR BY, DATING FROM 1652
A comparison with the Kingston House staircase shows some points of resemblance but more of dissimilarity

Coleshill staircase. It is even possible that the firm of Richard Cleare, who executed it and was subsequently employed by Wren on many City churches, was employed at Kingston.

The documentary evidence that convinced Captain Livesey that "the present building was in existence in 1670" is not now available, whatever it was. It cannot, however, be entirely dismissed, if it did identify a new building with the present site, for the moated mediæval and Jacobean manor house was on another site. This was still standing when Ashmole compiled his notes on the *Antiquities of Berkshire* late in the seventeenth century, and contained heraldic glass windows of the Latton arms which Horace Walpole subsequently acquired for Strawberry Hill from the "Lattons of Esher." It had been built by John Latton of Chilton, Treasurer of the Inner Temple, who bought the manor of Kingston Bagpuize in 1542 from the heirs of the Kingston family, owners of the manor since the thirteenth century. The Latton dynasty ended in 1670 when Kingston Bagpuize was bought by Edmund Fettiplace, of that formerly wide-spread Oxfordshire family associated with Besselsleigh and Swinbrook, near Burford, where the effigies of six generations lie on the shelf in the village church. It was after Edmund's death in 1710, when Kingston was settled on his grandson Fettiplace Blandy, that I believe John Blandy his son-in-law began to build the present house.

But, as hinted last week *à propos* the pretty brick gazebo and terrace in the garden, it seems possible that some walls and out-



5.—TWIN FIREPLACES OF VANBRUGH TYPE IN THE HALL

buildings may have been begun earlier, in that case by Edmund Fettiplace. If so, it is conceivable that a new house, which has disappeared, did occupy the site of the Blandy house when Fettiplace bought the property, as Captain Livesey interpreted the documentary evidence to prove. The only visible support for this rather far-fetched hypothesis is some panelling removed from the house some six years ago, portions of

which now lie in an outhouse and originally in the boudoir at the north-west corner of the main floor. When complete, the room had a chimney-piece of two stages, the upper supported on fluted columns and supporting a broken pediment, and the window-side was lined with a composition of four pilasters framing a cupboard surmounted by a curved pediment. This wainscot is of a slightly earlier type than that in the principal rooms,



6.—THE DINING-ROOM

Finely wainscoted square rooms at either end of the garden front



7.—THE DRAWING-ROOM

and may have come from an older building.

The living-rooms in the east front are lined to their full height with finely detailed wainscot of the almost flush pattern which succeeded the bolection type with box cornice. That of the drawing-room is of pine, now stripped (Fig. 7); the dining-room of oak (Fig. 4). Both of these are lofty square corner rooms with four windows. The hall,

between them, is not panelled, but its walls are set out with mouldings. An unusual feature is the archway to the staircase hall filled with a wainscot screen of pleasing design. All these rooms, and no less the more simply treated bedrooms, are authentic examples of Queen Anne carpentry of the kind brought to so high a pitch of perfection during the great building period

associated with the names of Wren and Vanbrugh.

In 1900 Colonel John Blandy-Jenkins, fourth in descent from the builder, let Kingston House to Mr. E. A. Strauss, who purchased the property from him in 1917. Five or six years ago it was bought by Lord Ebury, who, in 1938, sold the house to the present owner. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH BUILDING?—V

AN ENGINEER LOOKS AHEAD

By DR. OSCAR FABER

Evolution rather than revolution, team-work rather than State control, are the principles that Dr. Faber urges should be applied to the reorganisation of building methods and the industry. This view carries the more weight as coming from a prominent civil engineer—a profession popularly associated with violent departures from building tradition.

I HAVE been asked by the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE to contribute an article under the above title, to make one of a series which Mr. Francis Lorne's article inaugurated, and to represent the engineer's point of view.

With this request I gladly comply, but I am only expressing personal views and do not profess to speak for the profession to which I belong.

There has been a great deal of loose talk about the reorganisation of the building industry, and it seems to me that it would do no harm to clear up a few fallacies before proceeding further.

The first seems to me to be the *assumption* which some people make that the industry needs radical reorganisation, and that it will necessarily be much better for it. While I have no doubt at all that there is room for healthy, gradual, and natural development, it has certainly not in my view been proved that complete reorganisation is either necessary or desirable.

Nor do I think that a radical change of a highly experimental character is necessarily the best way to proceed.

TECHNICAL TEAM WORK

We have seen, in the present century, two kinds of building in the main—

- (a) the speculative building of houses, flats, and offices;
- (b) the building for clients.

In the first case, the builder builds on his own account, and makes his profit on the difference between selling price and cost. He has an obvious inducement to keep the cost low.

In the second case, the client pays the piper and calls the tune. He needs someone to write down what the tune shall be, and so employs professional advisers (architect, engineer, surveyor).

While it is not suggested that all speculative building has been bad, it cannot be denied that a good deal of it has been. This has generally been due to not employing a trained architect and engineer but leaving the design and construction to the "practical man," who has been well defined as the man devoid of any theoretical knowledge. The consequence frequently is that the builder, who is thinking chiefly about profits, and cannot be a specialist in everything, makes wild and not always successful experiments in planning, elevations, and uses cheaper materials (which sometimes admit rain and cold), plumbing which freezes in winter and sings with too strident a note in the summer, floors that develop dry rot, foundations that settle, drains which crack and leak or clog, joinery which warps and shrinks, etc.

There is, however, no reason whatever why speculative building *need* be done on these lines.

Indeed, speculative builders have in recent years employed architects and engineers to look after these matters for them with increasingly favourable results. One example is Dolphin Square, which is probably one of the best and best blocks of flats in the world.

In this case an extremely competent and experienced firm of builders thought it worth while to employ professional architects and engineers to undertake the whole of the design,

which included the reinforced concrete framework of this 10-storey building, the architectural treatment and planning, the design of the heating, ventilating, drainage, water supply (by artesian wells), swimming bath with its own water treatment, restaurant, kitchens, lifts, lighting, etc.

With such an organisation the client and his professional advisers form a team which has weekly meetings and intermediate contacts at which all points affecting the construction of the building are settled and receive the most careful consideration, and there is no reason why under such a system the very best building should not be achieved; indeed there are many examples where it has been.

Let us consider, however, the other form of building, namely, building for a client.

It matters not whether this client be a private individual, a firm, a large corporation such as a bank, a railway company, a city or a municipality, or even the State itself.

Under this system the client, whoever or whatever he be, appoints a team of professional persons which would certainly include, in normal building work, an architect, surveyor, structural engineer, heating engineer, sanitary engineer and electrical engineer. Several of these functions may be exercised by the same individual if his training and knowledge be wide enough, and his staff large enough, but that is a matter of detail.

With such a team, each doing their respective portions of the work, but co-ordinated by meetings on the site, usually weekly, every aspect of building receives consideration by the most competent people, and where the team is well chosen, of people sympathetic to one another's point of view, and imbued with the idea of mutual help in the noble work, the results can be as good as anything we know of.

The system combines the advantages of dealing expertly with the complexities to which the technical development of modern building has led, and at the same time enables the work to be co-ordinated into a harmonious whole as each of the professional advisers hears what is proposed by one of them and has the opportunity of pointing out where it may be disadvantageous from another point of view, and in this way harmony and the best arrangement is achieved.

I should of course have said that the client would naturally also be represented at this weekly meeting so as to ensure that the decisions are consistent with his requirements.

OPERATIVE AND CONTRACTOR

Speaking from my own experience, I can only say that there are many of us who believe that this system can give as good results as any of which we know, that it has been tried over a long period of years and found good, and in the opinion of many it is a system which should not be lightly discarded in favour of something radically different.

The Bank of England, to mention only one job out of hundreds, was done in this way, and looking back on it I believe that it represents one of the best examples of good building and good structural engineering of our time.

The position of labour has often been very unsatisfactory in earlier civilisations, even in

those where fine building was achieved, and this has been, in the eyes of many, a blot on an otherwise bright picture which may ultimately have led to the downfall of that particular civilisation.

In modern times it would be right that the position of labour in the direction of the building should receive every consideration. It would be quite consistent with modern trend to have a representative of labour present at the weekly meeting so that the men's point of view can receive equal consideration with those of the other professional advisers.

The position of the contractor also is one which requires more consideration than it has had.

In the weekly meeting of experts to which reference has been made the contractor was of course represented, and needs to be. In the past the contractor has been a man who has undertaken to do a certain piece of work defined by drawings, quantities and contracts for a given sum of money and the letting of contracts has generally been competitive, the lowest bid securing as a rule the job.

While I would not go so far as to say that this has always produced bad building, it is of course obvious that the contractor who can get away with the skimpiest workmanship and materials is likely to produce a tender at a lower price and therefore to secure the order.

In recent times there has been a growing tendency for the contractor to be considered as a professional adviser on the organisation of building and to be paid an agreed fee like the other professional advisers.

I am certain that this produces better building when the right man is selected, and though, I think, in some cases the cost may be enhanced, it will only be so enhanced by the elimination of shoddy material and workmanship which it should be the wish of us all to eliminate.

CONTROL

Whatever be the organisation whereby the best that architecture, engineering and building contractors can contribute is brought to bear on the conception and execution of a given work, it is obvious that there must be control so that the interests of the community as a whole are safeguarded.

Prior to 1894 there was very little control, though it was stipulated after the Great Fire of London that certain precautions had to be taken to guard against a recurrence of such a fire. These precautions related chiefly to roofs in urban areas having to be of non-combustible materials, a minimum thickness for party walls, and the carrying of party walls above the roof so as to check the fire spreading from one building to its neighbour.

The 1894 London Building Act, however, went much further and stipulated the minimum thickness of brick walls for buildings of various heights and usages, and district surveyors were appointed to see that the building regulations were carried out.

Since then there has been a great deal of legislation directed chiefly towards adequate standards of security, minimum heights of habitable spaces, proper ventilation, adequate width of streets and the control of the height

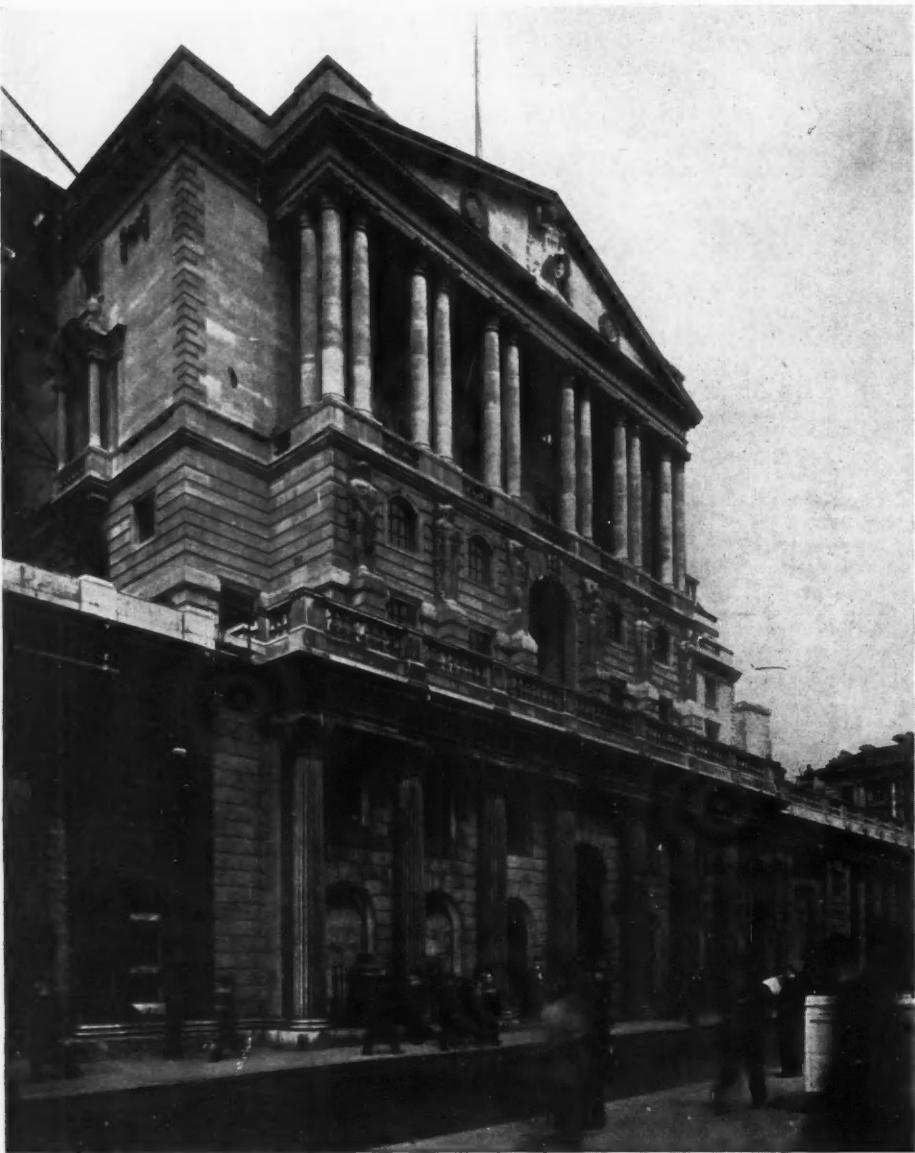
of buildings in relation to the width of the street. The 1909 L.C.C. General Powers Act legalised and made regulations for steel frame buildings, which was followed in 1915 by regulations for reinforced concrete, and subsequently to this the London Building Act has been still further amended and consolidated and brought up to date. Increasing insistence has also been made for adequate escapes from buildings in case of fire, the use of more fire-resisting materials, and a great many

in all these matters public control is necessary and must be continued.

Many people, while approving the principle of control in town planning, etc., feel that there must be a tribunal of appeal, as decisions are frequently given which are not in the national interest.

CONTROL OF MATERIALS

During the war, public control has, however, been enormously extended in another



THE BANK OF ENGLAND. "ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF GOOD BUILDING AND GOOD STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING OF OUR TIME."

An instance of technical team work by which the various professions engaged were co-ordinated by weekly meetings on the site during progress. Architect: Sir Herbert Baker.

other things to safeguard the public from defects and accidents in building.

TOWN PLANNING

One of the most recent controls is the greater insistence on town planning, whereby the local authority is empowered to prohibit buildings of certain types in certain areas, and to confine industries to one portion of a town and residential buildings to another, and to dictate the number of buildings of a residential character which may be built per acre, and so on, whereby some control is sought to be given to the manner in which the town shall develop.

Similarly, a check has been made on ribbon development, whereby a long straggly line of not always desirable properties mars the approach to a town by a fine new highway built at the public expense, and it is clear that

direction altogether, *i.e.* so as to safeguard against the use of scarce building materials and labour on works which are not essential to the prosecution of the war. No building is now permitted without a licence from the Ministry of Works and Planning which can be obtained only on proof being given of the essential nature of the work from a national point of view, in the direction of assisting war production. It is primarily the function of the Ministry of Works and Planning to exercise this latest type of control.

After the war there will no doubt be for a time a continuation of the shortage in many materials and control will be needed to determine which buildings should have first call on the available materials.

It is, however, thought by many of those who are in a good position to judge that the control of materials should be relaxed, and ultimately removed, as quickly as possible.

It undoubtedly restricts production, causes endless delays, and hampers manufacturers.

Our productive capacity is very great, and many think that the wisest course would be to allow production to develop freely.

Labour will probably be plentiful, and no doubt building and engineering will be required to absorb as much labour as possible, but priority will still be required for those buildings deemed most expedient in the national interest. Though unskilled labour may be plentiful, it is likely that skilled labour may be in short supply, until training of apprentices and other training schemes can make good the leeway. These training schemes are very important and should be planned now so as to be ready to put into immediate operation. In the past the control of building has been vested in the local authorities, some of whom have had their own building regulations, as in the case of big cities like London and Liverpool, and many have adopted the model bye-laws devised by the Ministry of Health, with, or without, modifications to suit local needs.

As far as we can ascertain it is still undecided as to whether the administration of building after the war will be vested in the local authorities or in the Ministry of Works and Planning. There is a very great deal to be said for local control and giving local authorities responsibility for supervising work in their own area. It has been one of the basic principles of Government in this country to encourage local authorities to take an interest in their own affairs with as little interference as the common weal finds necessary whereby the public are educated in self-government and whereby civic interest is maintained, as compared with a system under which the whole country is subordinated entirely to officials in Whitehall.

The Ministry of Health has in the past done magnificent work in assisting this co-ordination of self-government and in the opinion of some it would entail a great loss of liberty if this system were relegated to the past and all control of building vested in a central authority.

TEAM WORK OR STATE BUILDING

During the war the Ministry of Works and Planning has gone much farther than this and has actually become the executive in directing, not merely controlling, a very large proportion of the total building work being carried out for war purposes. It is not proposed to express any views here as to how far this was desirable to secure the most economical construction in the minimum time, but it is obvious that it necessarily had the effect of destroying or seriously damaging thousands of firms of architects, engineers and surveyors who find themselves without work at a time when there is an enormous amount of building work required, and some at any rate feel that the Government would have been wiser to have made more use of the services of such firms working as teams under the control of the appropriate Government department.

What the intention is in regard to this matter after the war has, as far as I know, not yet been determined. The intention may be, for aught I know at the moment, to continue this process and to eliminate altogether the private firms of engineers, architects, etc., and for all building to be done by the Ministry of Works and Planning, under whom some members of the engineering and architectural profession may receive salaried appointments as assistants, and the remainder presumably take up some other form of activity, such as keeping shops or working on allotments, or be "liquidated."

There are, however, those who think that, subject to the necessary control in all the matters previously referred to, by some central authority in regard to the release of materials, etc., and by local authorities in regard to building regulations, town planning, etc., the best building under the best conditions would be better attained by development of the system which has worked so well before the war in the case of most of our biggest and finest buildings.

There is no reason why this system should not be applied to *all* buildings, including speculative building and housing. There is no reason, for example, why a city desirous of

building 5,000 new houses of a particular standard should not appoint a team on a professional basis.

This team, it is suggested, should include at least the following persons: architect, structural engineer, heating engineer, sanitary engineer, electrical engineer, contractor (whether employed as a tendering contractor, or as a building manager at a professional fee), surveyor, and a representative of labour.

Such a team would consider all the problems of the particular building or building scheme and bring the best advice to bear upon them.

The client, who might in that case be the contractor, would also, of course, be represented by one or two members appointed for the purpose by the Council, and might include representatives from the town clerk's, treasurer's and building surveyor's departments.

FOR ALL LARGE BUILDINGS

A similar team, with obvious modifications, could also be applied to every large building, whether public or private, and it may be that speculative building could be required by law to work under some such team also, giving, however, the speculative builder power to appoint his own team under suitable safeguards.

In the views of some people a system of this kind is more likely to give scope and encouragement for professional skill in all the professions concerned in building, and at the same time proceed on lines consistent with local self-government and the preservation of as much liberty of the individual as possible.

It is clear that no Government department

or other authority should act as the controlling authority, and, at the same time, act as a competitor to those whom it controls, demanding the results of professional experience and research to be exposed to it in the former capacity and then applying this against the interests of the professions in the latter. There is, of course, no suggestion that this is even remotely considered, but it may deserve to be mentioned as an obvious thing to be avoided.

All those with unbiased views must think that the carrying on of huge enterprises, such as all the building in England, is not best directed by a government department, though it needs to exercise control—an entirely different matter.

The view a man takes on this matter may depend to some extent on his political colour, but, politics apart, most qualified people feel that the necessary limitations imposed by service in a government department make it an unsuitable organisation for actually directing enterprises of this kind.

Lord Reith, for example, has strongly expressed this view, and has held up as an alternative the allocating of specific duties and responsibilities in various industries to corporations which would act for the public weal and be given a charter under which they are able to act without being directly responsible to Parliament providing they work inside the charter, and he cites the B.B.C. as a successful example of such a corporation.

Perhaps the Bank of England might be cited as another, since, though the Bank is nominally a private company out to make

profits, it has, in fact, the same tradition for national service as a government department, and is able to eliminate most of the difficulties suffered by ministers responsible for Parliament. The Bank has, in fact, been well described as an institution having all the advantages of a government department and few of its disadvantages.

Whether a corporation of this kind could be applied to building at all or in what way, I am by no means clear, and it has been suggested that the natural evolution from the system which has proved so excellent in the case of the biggest and best building schemes prior to the war, deserves to be tried in an extended form before more radical reorganisation is advocated.

FOUR-POINT PLAN

It is suggested therefore that development might lie in the following direction:

(a) Direction by teams of architects, structural, mechanical, heating, sanitary and electrical engineers, and surveyors.

(b) The teams should hold frequent site meetings with representatives of the client or building owner, be he a private person, a corporation, or municipality or even the State.

(c) Labour should, through representatives of trade unions and duly appointed delegates from the job, have access at all times to the management to discuss labour difficulties and complaints.

(d) In many cases, the contractor shall be employed on a professional basis, for a professional fee.

FORWARD

IN war-time we play golf, if at all, for air and exercise and even for pleasure. It seems to be essentially a time when the game should be made as agreeable and easy-going as possible. It was doubtless with this view that a friend of mine declared in the club-house the other day that he thought everybody would be happier if the tees were put forward. The regular players on this course can hit the ball both clean and straight, but, as is only right in such times as these, they are long past the first flush of youth and cannot now hit it very far. So with the turf slow there is a number of admirable "two-shot holes" which for them—and for me—deserve that name only in the cynical inverted commas. I think each of his auditors knew that the speaker was right and yet his proposal was received with rather blank faces and it is doubtful whether it will be carried out. If it is not I think there will be two reasons and the first of them deserves to be called both unselfish and patriotic. Near the course is an "Octu" from which the young gentlemen come to play on one hardly-earned afternoon in the week. All are young and lusty and some of them are really good players and it would perhaps be unkind to give them a course unworthy of their powers. The other reason bespeaks a narrower patriotism. All members of all clubs are proud of their courses and cannot bear them not to be at their best. They are perpetually afraid lest some hypothetical stranger should come and turn up his nose at them.

* * *

As I was only a temporary sojourner I did not feel justified in giving an opinion, but I said "Hear, hear!" to the speaker in my heart. It is not, I hope, all vanity that makes people a little "disgruntled" when the two-shot holes are out of their reach, nor is it an unhallowed attachment to scores, which resents the fours turning into fives. In fact, many holes which are admirable as two-shotters are dull when they become two and a bit. The bunkers are, as a rule, clustering round or near the green; who cannot reach the green often cannot reach the bunkers either and therefore for him nothing in the nature of "any old shot" will do for his second. This is no new discovery, though the truth of it becomes more patent as we get on in life and, on a course where all asses of golfers play the old and short must

TEES ◊ A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

clearly grin and bear it. It is only perhaps when all are old and short that some concession might be made and that, I think, was what my friend meant by his proposal.

* * *

There is an obvious solution, namely, to have alternate sets of tees, the back and the forward, so that players may please themselves. "Obvious" indeed faintly describes it; it cries aloud to be adopted, and in the United States it has long settled the difficulty; but somehow or other it has never been successful in this country. There are exceptions, such as the yellow and blue tee boxes at Addington, which were habitually used according to the taste and the driving powers of the members; but they are few. Too often some insensate pride drives to the back tees those who would be far happier on the front ones. A few years ago at Hoylake some of the strong young men of the club thought that far-back tees would be good for their golf, and accordingly discs were set for them. These were intentionally made small and inconspicuous, so that they should escape the attention of all save the few who needed them, and should not tempt those who did not. And yet, so I was told, the distant tees were constantly used by people for whom that noble links was full long enough from the normal ones. What is there to be said about it except, heartily including ourselves in the condemnation, "Lord, what fools these mortals be!"

I am afraid vanity must have something to do with it, and I am quite sure it has in one particular respect. X and I may each be, in fact, just as short as the other; there is nothing to choose between us in point of driving, and yet each of us at the bottom of his heart believes that when he "really gets hold of one" he is a little the longer. So if X proposes to me that we shall play from forward tees, I think that he is trying to gain an advantage. If I make the same proposal to X he thinks that by accepting it he will sacrifice his superior power. And so we walk back to the tees in the dim distance and both reach the holes in "two of those and one of them."

It may be urged that in war-time green-keeping ought and indeed must be reduced to a minimum, and that the more tees the more work is wanted. That is true, but is it not also true that in war-time we ought to be satisfied with the most rudimentary of teeing grounds, in fact, with any moderately level piece of

turf? Sand-boxes are no longer necessary and it is surely not hard to find a place wherein to drive our wooden peg. Of course, there are holes at which the teeing ground is in the middle of a sandy waste and really does need regular upkeep, but generally speaking one piece of turf on the course is as good as another.

* * *

When we talk thus of putting the tees forward we do not mean, or at least I do not mean, all the tees. Some of the holes would want no cutting down and would be needlessly spoilt by a rule-of-thumb shortening all round. It is only certain of them at which forward tees would make for the greater happiness of by far the greater number. The ladies seem to me to set us a good example; they strike a happy medium. This is so on the only course with which I have been at all familiar in wartime. At a number of holes the ladies' tees are only a few paces in front of the men's; sometimes they are on a level. It is only at those where, owing to the nature of the ground, the men's tees would take all fun and hope out of the shot for the average lady golfer, that there is any considerable distance between the two. Fun and hope I say, picking my words with some care. Where there is neither golf is, to say the least of it, not a very good game.

The fact that winter is now upon us ought to make my friend's proposal all the more acceptable. His is a seaside course where the turf is slow, but there are many inland ones where to slowness is added muddiness. I have told before of the dear old gentleman I used to know who, as soon as November came, was seen busily practising with his wooden clubs on the ground that he had unaccountably lost his length. Some of us may be rather more clear-sighted than he was as to the cause, but our plight is the same. I confess that one of the minor and utterly unimportant pleasures that I look forward to after the war (in a good hour be it spoken) is to play once again on a ground that is keen and hard and full of running, so that my "shotties" will almost turn into shots. No doubt, I shall suffer from the converse delusion of that of my dear old gentleman, namely, that I have unaccountably recovered my driving. However preposterous that would be very pleasant, and meanwhile, if anyone will make a kindly forward tee, I will promise to pocket any pride I have left and drive from it.

COPPER LOVE TOKENS

By M. WIGHT



A LOVE TOKEN FROM BANGOR

SOMEWHAT similar in idea and execution to the love-spoons carved by Welsh country lads for their lasses are the engraved copper tokens of which specimens are occasionally found by coin collectors. This, however, does not seem to have been a purely Welsh custom: although many have come from Wales, having been made out of Anglesey or South Wales local halfpennies, others bear English names and might have been produced anywhere in this country.

What apparently happened was that the coin or token was rubbed down on both sides until all the original designs were obliterated, or nearly so; then they were engraved with patterns of the worker's own devising. Naturally the familiar symbols, hearts and arrows, constantly appear, with of course the name or initials of the donor and often of the recipient with frequently also the date, which is helpful to the collector. The coins used in this way vary in size from the heavy Georgian penny, larger than those of the present day, down to small coppers only a shade bigger than the modern farthing. And, as with all such amateur efforts, the tokens vary in execution from really decorative designs finely engraved, down to simple inscriptions or mere initials, very crudely incised. Little seems to be known of the custom; these tokens seem to have escaped—or to be beneath the notice of—serious numismatists.

In the little collection from which the illustrations are taken, one of the finest tokens is a large, highly decorated copper from Bangor. One side is inscribed "A Present FROM Mr. HUGHES," within a border of palm branches and sprays of leaves. Beneath the name appear two hearts pierced by arrows which are linked by Cupid's bow. Lest there should still be any possible doubt as to the intentions of Mr. Hughes, the other side bears the word LOVE, in a very decorative setting of roses and leafy



MR. HUGHES EXPLAINS

sprays: on either side fly love-birds bearing heart-shaped leaves, while above appears again the bow with crossed arrows. The work is better than on most such tokens and might suggest a professional touch.

In contrast to this is shown a coin of 1789 imperfectly rubbed down and showing part of the original lettering: this may have been left unfinished, for only one side has been redecorated, with large initials E. P. with hearts above and below, the lower one being pierced by two arrows. Another token of which only one side has been re-used bears simply the initials M. K. with seven crosses—presumably denoting kisses, unless those marks of affection are a more modern convention.

Severely plain is the small copper token from Radnor dated 1786, with the names John Wright and Nancy Badeley incised on either face. From Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, came another plainly inscribed token, with the names Iohn Hoare and Ann Stedman rather roughly incised. Another from that district bears the name of Edward Shaw in good lettering: the other side being left plain makes us wonder whether it ever found a recipient. From Swansea, on a South Wales halfpenny, comes the token of "Richard Laugher Born May 29. 1775" within a neat border, possibly the original border of the coin: the other side has his initials only, in flowing capitals.

The smallest token in the collection came from Wrexham. It bears simply the name Alexander 1777, under a crude sort of crest of a bird's head: the other side was not re-used. More explicit, though poorly executed, is a small token dated 1827 with the initials J. W. and J. F. and the usual heart and arrows. On the reverse is inscribed in crude lettering: "When this you see remember me when I am far away."

Finest of them all in design and workmanship is a large token, unfortunately not dated, which comes from Oswestry. It bears a spirited



A TOKEN OF 1784 FROM WILLIAM

representation of a mounted cavalryman, who announces himself to be "Jas. Adshead Lieut. & Adj. XXII Lt. Drags." (Possibly the Army List could confirm the identity of this officer.) On the reverse is depicted presumably the same man in civilian clothes, walking through a meadow, with a lady on his arm.

From Ross, Herefordshire, came a simple token very neatly engraved with the names on either side of Tobey Rusty and Thos. Harbut 1777, surrounded by leafy scrolls, stars and dots. A token dated 1784 from North Wales bears on one side a pleasing vase of roses and on the other the sentiments: "Sweet is thy Love, Soft is thy Breast. If you prove true to me, from you I never part. William." A neat border surrounds both faces of the token, possibly left from the original design.

The next example is puzzling, for the re-decoration suggests a florist's catalogue rather than a love token, and if so, it might have formed one of a series: but this is unlikely. It is a bookseller's token issued by James Lackington in 1794; the obverse has remained untouched. But the reverse has been rubbed down in the usual way and engraved with a flower, labelled "Pink." Possibly this token too is unfinished, though one would expect all the rubbing down to be done before any of the new work. This James Lackington was a remarkable character. Born in 1746 at Wellington, Somerset, the son of a drunken journeyman shoemaker, he had for mother a woman of strong character and great energy. At 10 years old James was in business as an itinerant vendor of meat pies. At 14 he was bound to a Taunton shoemaker, and for the next 10 years worked hard, became a Methodist and married a wife. In 1773 he went to seek his fortune in London, with half a crown in his pocket: by the following year he had started with the help of a loan of £5 "from Mr. Wesley's people," not only his shoemaker's shop in Fetherstone Lane, but included



FROM JOHN WRIGHT



A RE-DESIGNED COIN OF 1789



TO TOBEY RUSTY

in it, a bookstall, stocked with a sack of old theological works that he bought for a guinea. In 1776 he married his second wife, Dorcas Turton, "a lover of books"; and three years later he issued the first of his wonderful printed catalogues of books; it contained 12,000 titles, all described by himself. Before long the shop was putting out two such catalogues every year. Every book in Lackington's stock was marked with its price and what it had cost him: all sales were entered in day books and the profits reckoned up each night. His idea was "small profit bound by industry and clasped by economy." It was a good time for booksellers and the business prospered: book clubs, circulating libraries and Sunday schools were rapidly increasing: at one time Lackington had in stock 10,000 copies of Watts's *Psalms*. He moved to a corner site in Finsbury Square, which soon became famous as the Temple of Books. Soon he had his carriage and liveried servants, to bear him to his country house at Merton, "the most rural village in Surrey." In



A FLORAL TRIBUTE



A BOOKSELLER'S TOKEN



LIEUT. ADSHEAD'S LOVE TOKEN



WALKING OUT

FARMING NOTES

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE N.F.U.

AT this time of year the National Farmers' Union has to choose its President for the coming year. Mr. Christopher Nevile has announced that he will not stand for re-election. He feels that the Union should change its President each year, which was the normal practice until lately. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith continued for more than one year, and so did Mr. Tom Peacock. Many will regret that Mr. Nevile does not mean to carry on. He is the right type of man to lead farmers and be their spokesman at the present time. Young in years, he has wide experience of several phases of farming which equips him well for negotiations with Ministers and other people outside the ranks of farmers. He also has considerable courage in standing up to his constituents when he thinks they are wrong. He has fought several battles with his own people in Lincolnshire and won the day. It may not be easy for the Council of the National Farmers' Union to find the ideal men to hold the offices of President and Vice-President in 1943. So many of the best farmers in the country are now giving all the time they can spare from their farms to the work of the War Agricultural Committees. Indeed, Mr. Nevile himself served actively on his county committee before he took on the presidency. There need be no clash between the National Farmers' Union and the Ministry's War Agricultural Committees, but it is quite understandable that the rank and file of farmers should like to feel that they have leaders who are not beholden in any way to the Ministry, and who can take an independent line when the occasion demands. For example, there are many in the counties who think that National Farmers' Union headquarters should have taken a stronger line with the Government—in this case the Ministry of Food—over the new milk price arrangements which rule out the special service

premiums which some producers were enjoying. But clearly it is not easy for the National Farmers' Union to take an individual line always without appearing awkward and almost unpatriotic. Mr. Nevile has, so far as I have been able to judge, steered a sound course. Certainly under his leadership the National Farmers' Union is taking a full part in getting increased food production, and that for the present is the farmer's most important task.

* * *

FOOD production is being held up on some farms in the Midlands and elsewhere by the lack of farm cottages. This is especially true of the areas which were almost entirely grass before the war. There may be some cottages in the district, but they are occupied mainly by people working in near-by towns. The housing problem is no less acute in some of the downland counties where outlying farms are now largely under the plough. It should be made quite clear to everyone that the Rural Workers' Housing Act is still in operation, and owners of farm cottages can apply to their local authorities for assistance in getting necessary reconditioning work done. This need not be limited to patching and the repair of leaky roofs. It can also include the provision of an extra bedroom and other essential amenities. If the local authority approves the proposal for grant, the Ministry of Health will release the necessary timber and other materials, and the work can proceed if a local builder can be found to take it on. That is the trouble in many districts to-day. All the local carpenters and bricklayers are away busy building camps and aerodromes. Nevertheless, it will be all to the good if owners of cottage property do put in schemes which will show the Government how urgent the need is for this reconditioning work. Skilled men are scarce to-day and they know

Peter Pindar's *Ode* there is a caricature of Lackington stepping into his carriage, which bears a motto: "Small profits do great things."

In 1791 were published his *Memoirs*, a very racy chronicle, adorned with "original humorous stories and droll anecdotes"—these he says were contributed by a friend. He had long forsaken the Methodists and tells many defamatory stories about them in his *Memoirs*. But before the end of his life, repentance overtook him, and in his *Confessions*, published in 1804, he did his best to make amends.

In 1798 he made over his business to a cousin, and retired. Becoming a local preacher, he built a chapel at Alveston for the Wesleyan Methodists. Later, he moved to Budleigh Salterton, built another chapel, and died in 1815.

Lackington's halfpenny token, of which the original obverse is illustrated, bore on the reverse the appropriate design of Fame blowing a trumpet, and the inscription: "Half-Penny of J. Lackington & Co. Cheapest Booksellers in the World."

their value. They will not go to bad cottages, and who will blame them?

* * *

POTATOES have hung about in the ground too long in many districts. Some farmers put off potato lifting until they had got their wheat sown, and then the wet came, making the job ten times more difficult on sticky land. I am afraid that the wireworms have had a good feast on some crops grown on old turf land. Where potato lifting was started in good time, the schoolchildren gave excellent help. In almost every county they were allowed a fortnight's special holiday for potato picking, and where the farmer was ready to use this supplementary labour he was able to get on quite fast. Since the schools opened again, the older boys and girls have been allowed occasional half-holidays to go potato picking, but the work has not gone so fast, as there have been fewer children available. In some districts troops have been potato picking, but so far as my district was concerned the local military decided that the harvest must have come to an end by October 15, and they withdrew their men.

* * *

IN the Eastern Counties the troops have been helping to get the sugar beet lifted, and I hear that several hundred soldiers have been working with a will in Huntingdonshire. They have also been out in the potato fields in Lincolnshire. Soldiers and schoolchildren are, of course, additional to the local women who regularly, in the potato-growing districts, come out to help at lifting-time. They can earn good money and are quick and skilful at the job. By the time these words are read I hope that all the potatoes in the country will have been lifted, and that the Minister of Food will feel quite satisfied with the tonnage he has got.

CINCINNATUS.

CORRESPONDENCE

A PEREGRINE'S FEAT

SIR.—I was very much interested in Mr. Frank Lane's article *Feats of Peregrines* in COUNTRY LIFE (October 2), for one of my most vivid memories, which has been the cause of many raised eyebrows, has at last been borne out.

In 1922 I was riding up a valley surrounded by steep hills running up to 4,000 ft. on three sides in our ranch in Chile, when I noticed a pair of eagles doing advanced aerobatics in a courting flight about 1,000 ft. above me.

Suddenly one of them went into a vertical dive with wings at full stretch. It attained a fantastic speed and then with wings still outstretched did a perfect loop with a diameter of at least 600 ft. which it continued with a second one of exactly the same size.

At the top of this second one, which finished near its mate, it did a half-roll and did a few stunts near her, which it followed by one single equally perfect loop of even greater diameter. I have told this to many people, some of whom have been polite, but many more just plainly unbelieving.

These eagles, which were black and white, caused a bit of trouble with our lambs, and one of our favourite week-end amusements was an eagle hunt, for they cruised round the hills on fixed beats. We would ride up the hill paths till our horses blew a gasket, and then proceed on foot (if we were lucky), with our engines sadly overheated, until we reached the lone trees which we knew were used by them.

Rifles brought them down, but 12-bore guns were treated with utter disdain, for their upholstery was astonishingly thick.

The birds would sweep by us, sometimes as close as 5 yds., with their wings motionless except for tiny movements of the pinion feathers, which they held apart like outstretched fingers, while the speed of their flight caused a shrill whistle.

When they saw us they would grind their beaks in a most alarming way. The noise was rather like bass castanets. It took a brave visitor to stand up to them with a rifle.

On one occasion, a cousin of mine put his foot on the neck of a mortally wounded bird to put an end to its misery, but with its last effort it drove

its talon clean through the sole of his thick boot, and he never did it again.

There were dozens of these birds, and we used to consider four or five a fair bag for an afternoon. It was surprisingly easy to hit them in flight with a rifle, once you overcame the fear of the noise of their flight and the majesty of the eagles themselves.

Perhaps all eagles indulge in these loops.

I have had so many setbacks from telling this story to ordinary credulous people that I have been diffident as to approaching Captain Knight or other experts.

Now I have confirmation, as a result of Mr. Lane's article, and would be happy to hear if others have had the luck to enjoy this superb spectacle.—C. J. LAMBERT, *Frankham Dene, Mark Cross, Tunbridge Wells.*

SCIENCE AND POST-WAR PLANNING

SIR.—I am surprised that COUNTRY LIFE should brand Sir Arthur Craig's warning about the possible effects of scientific development on our post-war life as "materialism" (October 30). Are we to plan with our eyes shut?

Thirty years ago I regarded the development of the Kent coalfield with dismay and misgiving. It seemed (in the words of a music-hall ditty) to be "a great big shame" to bring colliers into the Garden of England. But to-day, with experience of a coalless grate and a freezing train, I think a pithead at the bottom of my farm would be the prettiest sight imaginable!

I am as fond of the country as the next man, but I try not to let my heart run away with my head.

If coal, or oil, or iron ore is discovered on COUNTRY LIFE's new estate, and the national well-being demands that it be worked, will COUNTRY LIFE stand in the way? I trow not.—FARMER, *West Kent.*

FROM OFLAG IX A/H

SIR.—As a great number of people with relatives in Oflag IX A/H have had no news for nearly three months, I send this short extract from a letter and post-card which came from my husband (Major C. H. Rodney Gee, M.C., T.D., Oflag IX A/H) this week, in case there are others who still have not heard:

"July 31.— . . . I am enjoying my try to act . . . We have hired costumes, armour, etc., and are doing it (*Julius Caesar*) outside in courtyard from

*I ax pardon, Master Boney
But as we say Powers of Pompey,
we keep this little spot to ourselves
You must not dance here!
Master Boney*



JOHN BULL OPPOSES A TYRANT: A DRAWING FROM AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY JUG

(See letter "A Political Jug")

9-11 p.m. with lights. We are to be photographed in costume but I may not be able to send that home. Clout is very good as Antony, Garratt as Caesar, Christie has three small parts and is good and probably ought to be doing my part (Brutus). There is a hideous cartoon of me up as an advertisement, which I will keep for you! We have cut parts but it takes 2½ hours and is a big undertaking. Dress rehearsal outside to-night and show to-morrow. I do hope weather turns fine. Have had lots of lettuce lately—own produce and ration.

"August 5.—Perfect nights for rehearsal and performance—only two for a month! Show great success. . . . Started 8.15, ended 10.45. Photographed in costume on Monday in rain. . . ."

The fact that the letter was dated July 31 and not posted till October 10 shows that mail which was stopped as a reprisal was not destroyed but only held up, and we should, I think, gradually get all their letters and they ours.—NANCY GEE, *Cloverley, Cheshire, Derbyshire.*

FARMHOUSE FUNCTIONALISM

SIR.—The structure shown in my drawing is a good example of functional design, a three-in-one pigeon-cote, hen-roost, and pigsty. It is from Kirkby, near Liverpool, and other examples are to be found in Cheshire, dating from the eighteenth century. This one used to have an ornamental vane with a huntsman on the top. It is dated 1703, and was restored about 20 years ago.—FRED BURGESS, *School of Art, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.*

A POLITICAL JUG

SIR.—In my small collection of political jugs I have one which I think of particular interest at present. On it on one side is *Success to the Volunteers*, surrounded by a wreath of grapes, vine leaves and a beer-barrel. On the other side is a map of Europe, with the British Channel, England and Ireland. On Europe stands Napoleon, with clenched fists and stamping feet; astride England and Ireland stands a minute John Bull, sword in hand. Napoleon is saying: "Ah you ton John Bull, You have spoil my dance, You have ruin all my project." John Bull is answering: "I ax pardon, Master Boney but as we says Powers of Pompey, we keep this little spot to ourselves, you must not dance here Master Boney."

Below is written: "The Governor of Europe stoned in His Career."

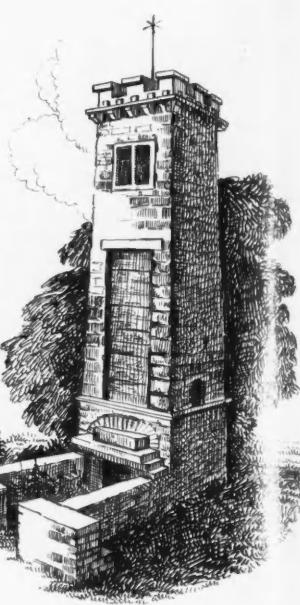
The map of Europe has been reversed, showing Germany to the west, France, Holland, England, etc., to the east.

It is a cream-coloured jug, the design being in a reddish brown. I am sending you a rough drawing of the decoration.—DENYS BLEWITT, *Boxted Hall, Colchester.*

FOUR TRANSPORT ROUTES MEET

SIR.—I was much interested in the illustration of river, road, railway and canal in close proximity which appeared in a recent issue of your paper.

In that case the river and canal have almost ceased to be used for transport purposes, but at one point on the Clyde near Bowling all four means of transport are in active operation, namely the River Clyde, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the main road and railway between Glasgow and Dumbarton. A photograph with a 'plane flying up-river might include a fifth.—RONALD N. CARR, *Newbiggin Hall, Carlisle.*



PIGEON-COTE, HEN-ROOST AND PIGSTY IN ONE

(See letter "Farmhouse Functionalism")

THE HISTORY OF OUR TREES

SIR.—This interesting article in your issue of October 23 has reminded me of two groups of cedars in Essex which are of historic interest. The first at Toppingho Hall, Hatfield Peverel, is but a fragment of what existed formerly and it has suffered considerably through storms and natural decay, even in the last 15 years; but the fine old trees are still impressive in their broken state. They were almost certainly planted by John Mortimer, 1656(?)—1736. "In November, 1693, he bought the estate of Toppingho Hall, which he greatly improved: a number of fine cedar trees planted by him on the estate are still in existence." (D.N.B.) He was author of the *Whole Art of Husbandry*, first published in 1707, a book which is a landmark in agricultural literature. It deals not only with the correct treatment of land, but with the management of woodlands, rabbits, dogs and other animals, bees, silkworms, fishponds, the preservation of fruit, etc., and was deservedly popular, running into five editions and being translated into Swedish. He died at Toppingho on May 6, 1736. It is worth turning out of the main road from Chelmsford to Colchester, between the villages of Boreham and Hatfield Peverel, down a short lane and over the railway, to see the interesting fragments of the sixteenth-century house which remain; as well as the old cedars and other fine trees, particularly a magnificent ilex which may be as old as the cedars.

The other cedars worthy of note are at Great Hallingbury, near Bishop Stortford, in the avenue which formerly led from the east lodge to Hallingbury Place. The old house has unfortunately been completely demolished, but the gardens and park are still nearly intact, though divided into several holdings; and though a great many of the trees were also cut down, a number of fine trees remain in the gardens; and the avenue of cedars, apart from the havoc of storms and natural decay, is complete. The estate was bought by Jacob Houison of an old Huguenot family in 1727; he largely reconstructed the old mansion, owned for more than three centuries by the Lords Morley, and greatly improved its surroundings by planting trees and laying out the park. The tradition is that seeds of the cedar were brought from Lebanon by one of the family, probably not sus-

first Jacob Houbion, and the trees in this avenue were produced from them.

I would like to add how much COUNTRY LIFE is appreciated in this war-time by my family and friends and especially by my son in the West African Forces in Nigeria to whom I send it on regularly.—DAVID B. BARCLAY (Canon), Feering, Colchester.

OPERATION ON A BEE

SIR.—The other Sunday afternoon I was suddenly startled to hear my two young daughters shout that there was a bee in a spider's web. Hurrying into the garden I found a large spider quickly wrapping up the hive bee with its thread. I knocked both insect to the ground, where the bee could only drag itself along with one leg at wing free. The other back leg and wing were wrapped together and fastened to its body. Obviously the bee could not survive in that condition and the children asked if I could do something. It was impossible to disentangle the spider's thread from the bee so long as it was still struggling and had the use of its sting. Before anything could be done it was clearly necessary to put the bee under an anaesthetic.

The ordinary household does not usually possess such things, and the only thing available was petrol. The bee was therefore placed under a glass and a piece of cotton-wool slightly moistened with petrol was introduced underneath. Additional cotton-wool was placed round the petrol swab to prevent the bee from coming into direct contact with liquid petrol. After about 10 minutes the bee ceased all movement and the petrol swab was immediately removed and the bee was exposed to the fresh air.

Meanwhile one of the children had obtained two camel-hair paint brushes and an eggcupful of warm soapy water. Examination of the bee showed that one pair of wings were bound together with the adjacent back leg so tightly that the wing was only a thin line. The bee was put on its back and held with one brush while the other was used to wash the spider's thread away with the soapy water. The pair of wings were soon forced from the leg, then the larger wing of the pair was successfully cleaned and spread out flat, but the balled-up sticky thread could not be washed free from the tip of the smaller wing. The extreme wing-tip was therefore cut off with a razor blade. The pair of wings were finally washed with clean water and the bee left to recover.

After about two hours it showed



DEW EMBROIDERY
(See letter "The Spider's Web Enhanced")

signs of life and its tongue was moistened with the camel-hair brush dipped in weak whisky. In a further half-hour it was quite lively under the glass which had been replaced over it. It was then put back in the garden, and in two minutes had flown away, much to the delight of the children.—J. C. SWAN, Bexley, Kent.

A RARE TOOL

SIR.—The staff-hook illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE for October 23 is in common use in West Somerset. It is also used in Shropshire, where it is called "broom-hook," or "brummock."

I think, however, that your correspondent is in error in conjecturing that the staff-hook was the weapon used by Monmouth's ill-armed soldiers. Two of these weapons are, or were a few years ago, preserved in the Tower of London; they are scythe blades attached to long staves.—E. W. HENDY, Holt Anstiss, Porlock, Somerset.

A METAL HEARSE

SIR.—In Tanfield Church, Yorkshire, there is a splendid example of a metal hearse over the tomb of Sir John Marmion and his wife.

It consists of four light standards, each with a spur at the foot, which are surmounted with prickets consisting of four leaves over a twisted ring with spikes in the centre.

The end bars are plain but the side and top bars are battlemented and the latter supports three more prickets.

This hearse is considered to be a very beautiful piece of work and I think my photograph of it might interest

your readers.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, The Cottage, Langholm Crescent, Darlington.

THE SPIDER'S WEB ENHANCED

SIR.—Seeing your correspondent's photograph of a spider's web, I send a close-up of the same subject which shows also the geometrical regularity of the pattern. The black dots in the middle of the bigger dewdrops are reflections of the camera.—H. WAKEFIELD, The Old Rectory, Inkpen, Newbury, Berkshire.

ASSES' MILK

SIR.—In a recent note (October 23) entitled *Donkeys*, in which the arrival is recorded of a "parcel" of 100 donkeys from Eire, you draw attention to one of their great virtues—"their willingness to work on a diet on which ponies would starve." You also refer to another of their uses—that "they have been kept for milk."

It would be interesting to know to what extent they are now kept for milk here or in Eire. They were certainly kept for the purpose some 150 years ago, when asses' milk was commonly ordered for invalids and cost, we learn, 3s. 6d. a quart.

The accompanying tradesman's card, beautifully engraved on copper and now in the British Museum, suggests considerable traffic in this commodity. It was issued from the shop of Thos. Edwards, purveyor of asses' milk and of asses to be "Bought and Sold or let to Milk in Town or Country," at the sign of the "Ass & Foal, the bottom of Wigmore Street,"

in the year 1781. For the benefit of customers calling at the Ass and Foal it adds: "N.B. Gentlemen & Ladies serv'd at any hour of the Day."

When the notorious Madame Cornelys, proprietor of the magnificent entertainment rooms at Carlisle House, in Carlisle (now Soho) Square, which were furnished and decorated by Thomas Chippendale, became bankrupt, she retired to the rural surroundings of Knightsbridge, where she set up fresh as a vendor of asses' milk for the benefit of the invalid public.

Mrs. Papendick, Reader to Queen Charlotte, writing in her *Memoirs* of the beneficial effects of asses' milk, tells us that when her little daughter was ailing, she was given "a small tumbler every morning"—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, Highclere, near Newbury.

THE TORTRIX CATERPILLAR

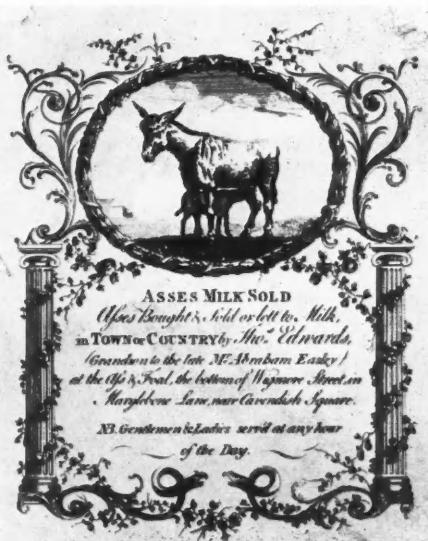
SIR.—Major Jarvis writes on the subject of the defoliation of the oak by the caterpillars of the *Tortrix viridana* moth: "It would seem, however, that a tree is not harmed to any great extent by one attack, even if its branches are practically leafless for a whole summer. It is when the *Tortrix* eggs survive the winter, and the various tits and tree creepers fail to cope with the situation effectively, that a recurrence of the damage on three consecutive years is sufficient to kill the finest oak, though the tough old giant takes some years to die off to the roots."

Surely Major Jarvis is mistaken in imagining that an oak can be killed by total defoliation in three years. When I was a student at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, in the three consecutive years the oaks in Windsor Forest were defoliated, the forest being totally leafless in the third year. Many of these oaks are still alive to-day. I have known the Forest of Dean for a quarter of a century and more. It is chiefly a forest of oaks. I have seen partial or complete defoliation of the trees either in parts or over the whole of the forest in, at a minimum, 15 out of the 25 years—I doubt whether there has been a complete absence of *Tortrix* defoliation in any single year of the period.

The oaks standing close to the Speech House have been leafless by the end of May on many occasions during the past 25 years. The oak has, of course, a second flush of leaves in midsummer. If a cross-section of an old tree be examined and the rings counted it will be noticed that some are very thin and narrow—indicating that the wood growth of the year has been checked; as is the case with the oak under the *Tortrix* attacks, which commence as



A METAL HEARSE ABOVE THE TOMB OF SIR JOHN MARMION AT TANFIELD
(See letter "A Metal Hearse")



THE TRADE CARD OF AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PURVEYOR OF ASSES' MILK
(See letter "Asses' Milk")



THE FRITH-STOL, OR SEAT OF PEACE, OF SPROTBOROUGH

(See letter "A Frith-stol")

soon as the oak is in leaf and, incidentally, the flowers are forming, both of which are devoured. It is the mid-summer flush of leaves which then produces the narrow ring of wood of the year.

Indian Forest Officers living in the great teak forest regions are well acquainted with a similar phenomenon carried out on the giant scale by two small caterpillars (whose lengthy names are omitted). It is with curious feelings, in which wonder and awe are present, that one gazes over a large area of undulating teak-covered forest country and observes the trees for mile upon mile leafless as if in midwinter in a country where there is no midwinter and where the tree in question sheds its leaves in the hot season, the defoliation being of the subsequent flush.—E. P. STEBBING, *Romden Castle, Kent.*

DRYSLWYN CASTLE

SIR,—Here is a photograph of one more Welsh mediæval castle which you may like to add to those published already—Dryslwyn, between Llandilo and Carmarthen. It stands upon a steep hill that rises abruptly from the Towy valley, with the river at its foot. Originally it was crowned by a prehistoric earthwork; then, after the Norman invasion, a stone castle was built here by some Welsh prince, forming with Dinevor and Carregcennen a place of resistance to the invader, and changing hands many times. Dryslwyn was in Welsh hands through most of the thirteenth century, and there is an account of how one William de Montcheny was killed here during mining operations. When it fell into the hands of the English, it was refortified, the king borrowing for the purpose a large sum from the merchants of Lucca and the sheriffs of Gloucester, Somerset and Hereford.

The castle consisted of a keep with an inner ward to the south-west and the original moat and bailey rebuilt in stone. Below this were terraced wards on the very steep slopes of the rocky limestone hill. It stood a siege in 1244 and, although subsequently repaired, the ruins are now somewhat fragmentary. Of the mediæval borough that grew up

around the castle, there is still less trace: the place was probably little more than a large agricultural village with its fair and market. There was no bridge here till 1792, since when there have been several: the photograph shows the wreckage of one destroyed in a flood a few years ago.—M. W. Hereford.

A FRITH-STOL

SIR,—You may like to illustrate the little-known frith-stol (seat of peace) possessed by the ancient church at Sprotborough, near Doncaster.

It is one of three in the north, but because of its curious carvings it is even more interesting than the others, better known, at Hexham and Beverley.

Sprotborough was a sanctuary for criminals fleeing from justice and five stone crosses placed around the parish marked the extent of its liberties. There is no trace of the crosses left now and probably this unique stone chair would have suffered the same fate had it not lain for years buried in the churchyard.—J. A. CARPENTER, *Harrogate.*

against witchcraft, and this may be the explanation of those on the horses' blinkers in the photograph. The blinkers themselves with their three layers of leather are interesting and it is remarkable that they should be known to be so old. Probably they have been attached to new bridles from time to time, but other readers may have records of bridles as old. Incidentally, most horse-lovers will regret to see that the throat lashes in the picture are buckled so tightly.—ED.]

THE STORY OF THE SHIP ROYAL CHARTER

SIR,—The ship *Royal Charter* was built in the yard of Sandycroft Foundry, Flintshire, by Thomas Cram and Co., in 1854-55. She was the largest vessel ever to be built on the Dee. She was 320 ft. long with a beam of 41½ ft., and with a tonnage of 2,785; built for the Australian trade, she had accommodation for 580 passengers.

The launching took place in the last week of July, 1855, and was a failure, the boat stuck in the mud, and another week elapsed before she



A SANCTUARY STONE IN A LIVERPOOL STREET

(See letter "A Liverpool Sanctuary Stone")

in his novel, *The Uncommercial Traveller* at the beginning of chapter 2. He visited the scene on behalf of the *Daily News*.—A. ROY MADDOCKS, 80, Church Street, Flint, N. Wales.

A LIVERPOOL SANCTUARY STONE

SIR,—Sanctuary knockers and sanctuary rings in churches are quite general up and down the country, but I know of no other "sanctuary stone" lying in a public highway other than that embedded in Castle Street, Liverpool.

In the sixteenth century it formed one of a widely spaced ring surrounding the Liverpool Fair, which was held where the Town Hall now stands. In those days debtors could be arrested at sight, but at Fair time, within the ring lay sanctuary. There, they could not be touched.

History does not tell us what happened when a debtor went off for lunch, hotly pursued, no doubt, by one or more creditors, nor can we learn the fate of the other five or six stones which have disappeared. Only the one shown remains, grooved for non-skid reasons, cared for by the Corporation but ignored and unnoticed by too many Liverpudlians.—K. W. GREEN, *Heswall Hills, Wirral.*

HARWICH WHEEL CRANE

SIR,—This curious structure is the Harwich wheel crane, the only one still existing in working order, and it is erected on the water-front at Harwich, Essex.

It was constructed during the latter part of the seventeenth century and until a few years ago stood in the old Harwich Naval Dockyard, when it was presented to the local authorities, who re-erected it in its present position.

The crane is worked on the tread-wheel principle, there being two wheels each some 16 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. wide, in each of which a gang of six men would walk around, thus winding the chain round the common axle between the two wheels. When running the chain out, control was effected by a spar levered against the wheels. The crane also contains the old yard bell, bearing the date 1666.—P. H. LOVELL, *Pinner.*

THEIR BLINKERS ARE A CENTURY AND A HALF OLD

(See letter "Blinkers")

BLINKERS

SIR,—The blinkers which the horses in the accompanying photograph are wearing are at least 150 years old. It would be interesting to know how they came to be ornamented with brass diamonds and hearts, and whether they had any significance.—JOHN H. VICKERS, *Hinksey Hill, Oxford.*

In the case of horse-brasses such symbols and particularly crescents and stars were survivals of the old superstition which used them as protection

was moved. Nathaniel Hawthorn, the American writer, was present and wrote an account of the launch. The vessel made several journeys to Australia, but in October, 1859, as she was nearing the coast of Anglesey on her journey home, a storm sprang up. On October 26 the anchors were dropped, but a gale parted the chains and the vessel drifted on to the rocks of Moelfre Bay, Anglesey. A huge sea struck the vessel, breaking her in two: 459 lives were lost, only 32 being saved. A vivid description of the wreck is given by Charles Dickens



A MEDIÆVAL WELSH STRONGHOLD

(See letter "Dryslwyn Castle")



AN ANCIENT CRANE FROM OLD HARWICH NAVAL DOCKYARD

(See letter "Harwich Wheel Crane")

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THE ESTATE MARKET

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FROM the earliest days of 'auctions, even possibly when Romans sold chattels *sub hasta* during the occupation of Britain, two points have been noted, the place of sale and the sum realised. Now, reflecting, perhaps, Einstein's influence in the evolution of the "time and space continuum," a correspondent, who attended a Suffolk auction, sat, maybe with stop-watch in hand, recording the rate at which the lots passed into new ownership.

SUFFOLK TENANTS' PURCHASES

THE pace certainly was hot, for in the first 40 minutes the aggregate purchase money rose to £40,000 and represented 29 lots with a total acreage of over 3,000 acres. Forty other lots, of a less important type, naturally took longer to sell, but bidding throughout was brisk, nearly everybody in a very large company seeming to want one or more of the lots. One tenant spent £15,300, and others were successful as well. Prices of farms ranged from just over £2,000 up to £7,700. Other large purchasers each contracted to pay as much as £15,600 and £8,500. A tenant bought a couple of lots for £4,250, and four other bidders added £15,550 to the total. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) conducted this auction, and the property consisted of the northern part of the Orwell Park estate, near Ipswich. The vendor was Mr. Gresswell, who lately bought it from Captain Pretyman, and, having decided on what part, a large acreage of it, he wished to keep to farm, he had the rest, rather over 5,000 acres, brought under the hammer so as to let the tenants have an opportunity of acquiring their holdings. Of the 73 lots only four were withdrawn, and the total amounted to a very substantial sum, as 18 of the lots aggregated £59,250, and high prices were paid for many of the others. Mr. Gresswell has given the site of Bucklesham Village Hall to the parish.

WEST COUNTRY PRICES

A GOOD idea of prevalent prices in Dorset and neighbouring counties can be obtained by perusal of some of the priced offers by Messrs.

Fox and Sons' Bournemouth office. A freehold of 4 acres, part of which is a productive kitchen garden, may be had for £4,700. The house of excellent design was built in 1902, and it is within an easy walk of an 18-hole golf course, eight miles from Bournemouth. A business venture, with great possibilities, in Dorset, is a large mansion which was converted some years ago into a licensed hotel. It has 50 bedrooms, and stands in 50 acres. The freehold and the furniture are saleable for £20,000. Other quoted terms for West Country freeholds include: £4,750 for a stone house of Georgian date, in 64 acres, near Bodmin; £3,500 for a modern house and almost an acre, on the Devon coast; and there are Hampshire houses which illustrate the advantage enjoyed by the buyer of a large area, inasmuch as 183 acres, between the New Forest and the Solent, may be had for £12,500, while one with three acres, 14 miles from Bournemouth, but only two miles from a market town, is offered for £5,250.

SCOTTISH SALES AND OFFERS

STRATHMARTINE, 1,512 acres on the outskirts of Dundee, consisting of well-equipped farms and small holdings, and some ground rents, has been bought by a client of Messrs. Fox and Sons who expect to give buyers of the component parts of the estate an opportunity of acquiring whatever they want there at an early auction. Messrs. Walker, Fraser and Steele were the vendors' agents.

Since their sale of Balmacaan and Abriachan, 49,900 acres in Inverness-shire, a few weeks ago, Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff have been appointed agents for the management of the property. Balmacaan and Abriachan embrace the whole of Urquhart Bay, and the old castle at Strone. They produce an annual and estimated income of £5,800 a year from farms and crofts; the shooting and stalking moors of Abriachan, Drumbuie, Loch Letter, and Balmacaan; fishing in many miles of the Enrick and in Lochs Ness, Meikle, Lait, and many others; and rentals in the villages of Drumnadrochit, Lewiston and Milton.

Coming Scottish offers by Messrs. Jackson

Stops and Staff include Suie, in Glen Dochart, a Perthshire domain on the slopes of Benmore. The 10,000 acres, historically associated with the names of Campbell of Glenorchy and the earldom of Breadalbane, comprise the farms and shooting moors of Ledchary, Benmore and Luib, with Luib Hotel and many miles of fishing in the Dochart and Loch Dochart, to be offered for sale on November 23, in Edinburgh.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND

THE supply of farms for sale with possession seems to be decreasing, and it is these that are mainly in demand. There is, of course, a continuing enquiry for holdings of value as investments, but negotiation is not always easy where there is a considerable difference between the rents at which old-standing tenants hold them, and the rental value prospectively if and when the present tenancies can be terminated or varied. Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons have effected further sales of East Kent farms, which have changed hands readily, as possession at once could be had. A small freehold of 26 acres in Aldington realised £1,650 at Ashford, under the hammer of Mr. Alfred J. Burrows.

By auction at Leominster, Messrs. Chamberlain-Brothers and Harrison have just sold a freehold of 70 acres in Dilwyn, known as Boycefield Farm, for £4,150. East Anglian fen farms are making high prices everywhere, and Yorkshire land sales include 1,800 acres of the Burghwallis estate, for which well over £30,000 was paid at an auction in lots, held in Doncaster. A Shropshire freehold farm, known as Stoke Park, 185 acres, with possession, changed hands at Market Drayton, for £8,000.

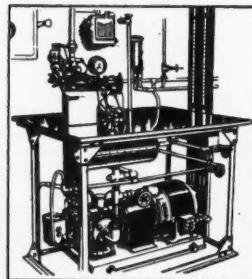
Withdrawal of a few lots of Faceby and Carlton estates, in the North Riding, has been followed by private sales of Faceby Lodge Farm, for £13,750, and Village Farm, Faceby, for £1,500, adding £15,250 to the large sum realised at the auction in Stockton-on-Tees.

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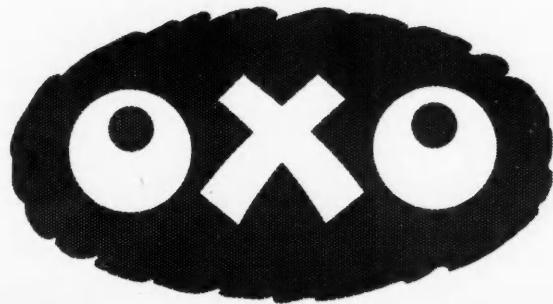


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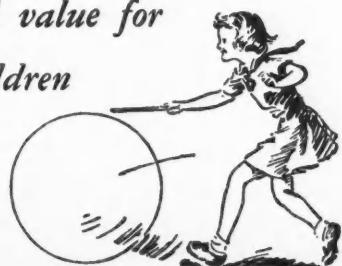
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ILLUSIONS ABOUT INDIA

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THE Earl of Lytton, whose father was Viceroy of India during the 'seventies of last century, was himself Governor of Bengal during the 'twenties of this. He held the office for five years, and in *Pundits and Elephants* (Peter Davies, 15s.) he records his experiences, both as an administrator and a sportsman.

The sections of the book which deal with sport and travel are well done, but need not detain us here. What is of prime interest at the moment is Lord Lytton's view of the present situation in India.

NO INDIAN NATION

Both British and Indians, he thinks, "are responsible for the growth in India of a political ideology which is, in fact, illusory." One political state was created out of many different communities, and this state directed the affairs of diverse peoples, speaking different languages and with different traditions, customs, habits and religions. This was called the Indian State, but it was not an Indian nation. It was not in the power of the British to

PUNDITS AND ELEPHANTS

By the Earl of Lytton
(Peter Davies, 15s.)

GRAND CANYON

By V. Sackville-West
(Michael Joseph, 8s. 6d.)

TO BE A PILGRIM

By Joyce Cary
(Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.)

which Lord Lytton sent home. "When Lady Lytton went home on leave at the end of our first year, I asked her to find out from Peel what he wished me to write to him about. The answer she received was as follows: 'Tell him to write about anything he likes except India. I get enough about India in my official papers.'"

There was this attitude at home, and in India there was the attitude of politicians like Mr. C. R. Das. Mr. Das was the leader of the Swaraj party. This party obtained a majority in an election, and when the Governor asked Mr. Das what he was going to do with his majority, Mr. Das said: "We shall submit our terms to the Government. If they are accepted, we shall co-operate with you. If they are not accepted, we shall throw out your budget and vote against all your legislation."

When it was pointed out to Mr. Das that his majority meant that no himself would have a part in framing legislation and drawing up the budget and that he was invited to become a Minister, "he seemed rather taken aback." Later, he declined office.

The methods by which the Swaraj party obtained its majority were completely unscrupulous. Many of the voters could not read or write, and Swarajist canvassers, in a ward where one of their opponents was a favourite, told the voters that this man's return could be secured by the placing of a cross opposite the second name, which was, in fact, the name of the Swaraj candidate!

FATAL INERTIA

Lord Lytton says frankly that, while he was there, Bengal was "probably the worst governed country in the world, in the sense that it was the one in which it was the hardest to get any work of public utility carried out." Terrorism was rife, but he succeeded in stamping that out. What perhaps was worse was inertia. Among both Hindus and Mohammedans, the spirit of social service was lacking. While engineers were seeking to repair a breach through which a river was flooding, the people would sit listlessly by, and when they were urged to bear a hand they would answer: "Oh, that is the business of the Sircar."

Lord Lytton always replied "heartlessly" to petitions for the "benign Government" to do this and that: "I am not interested in your needs but only in your achievements," he would say, and sometimes it worked, but, one imagines, not for long.

The author tells a story which illustrates the astonishing geography of this great continent. A river had been eroding its banks for some years,

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JOHN MURRAY

threatening the very existence of a town. Some buildings had already fallen into the water, and so bad was the situation that it was decided to rebuild the whole place farther inland. At this moment, the District Magistrate summoned a prayer-meeting: every denomination to pray to its own god! "Eighteen months later I stood on the spot where the water had previously reached my feet, and looked out over two miles of land already covered with grass on which cattle were grazing."

A MIRACLE!

One can only assume that intense competitive activity among the gods had achieved this miracle of salvation.

But what are the gods? Is there anything more than Good and Evil in everlasting warfare? That seems to have been at all events the view of Mr. Tom Dale, the fat little middle-aged man who figures in Miss V. Sackville-West's novel *Grand Canyon* (Michael Joseph, 8s. 6d.). Talking to his friend, Mrs. Temple, Tom Dale pointed out that if you add one letter to the word God you get Good, and if you take away one letter from the word Devil you get Evil. I don't suppose this naive exercise in word-taking and word-making proves much; but Mrs. Temple said that it was "very much like the sort of joke the hermit once used to make in his novels."

The hermit was an English novelist-philosopher who had fled to America when the 1939 war broke out, and now Mr. Dale and Mrs. Temple found themselves fugitives, too, in Arizona, for we are to assume that the Nazis have conquered all Europe, that the United States of America have arranged a peace, and that Hitler's airmen are conveniently at home on the aerodromes of Mexico.

Before the book ends, they have launched a lightning war on the U.S.A., and though the end is left inconclusive, they look like winning.

I thought the book unsatisfactory for all sorts of reasons. For one thing, much of the conversation is stilted and "literary." When Mrs. Temple says: "If you exact this not agreeable task of me you must tell me the manner of Robert Driscoll's death," I long to blue-pencil the sentence and write: "If you insist on my doing this disagreeable job, you must tell me how Robert Driscoll died."

AFTER DEATH

Then I am never at home with books written within the convention of that silly but popular play *Outward Bound*. You remember all the people in the play were dead, but they went on ordering drinks and washing up dishes just the same. So here. Halfway through, blast kills the pilgrims wending their way into the Grand Canyon; but they go on just as though nothing had happened. I don't know what death means; but I am not satisfied when I find it meaning permission to go on listening to the wireless.

There is, too, a lot of padding in the book, excellent but irrelevant descriptions of the scenery in the canyon, and of the processes of its discovery; an analysis, occupying pages, of the characters of two people who do not appear and have nothing to do with the tale's development.

I found a confusion of aim, too. The cataclysmic meeting of the last two great powers on earth does not dominate the story, as one feels it should. It is weakened by the passages between Dale and Mrs. Temple and between Robert Driscoll and his sister. There is a sense in which minute

particulars can illustrate a mighty whole, but I did not feel that this was being done here. The book is short, and the author does not seem to have found her feet or to have struck out a firm direction. I should call it an interesting failure.

On the other hand Mr. Joyce Cary's *To be a Pilgrim* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) is a considerable success. If you read the author's previous novel, *Herself Surprised*, you will remember Sara the servant girl, who married an artist named Jimson, and later became housekeeper to old Tom Wilcher. She was sent to gaol for stealing bits and pieces of Tom's jewellery. Not that he minded. He had reached the stage of life where possessions were a burden, and a few trinkets were neither here nor there compared with the joy of Sara's company. But the family thought Sara was bad for him; they had her put away; and for two pins they would have put him away, too, in an asylum.

PEOPLE OF POWER

Instead, he was packed off, under the charge of a niece who was a doctor, to the house in Devonshire where his childhood and youth had been passed, and here, while waiting impatiently for Sara's imprisonment to end, the old man writes the record—which is this book—of himself and his brothers and sister growing up.

All the way through, his admiration boils over for what he calls "people of power." And "people of power" are the main ornaments of Mr. Cary's books. "Life ran in them," writes old Wilcher, "with a primitive force and innocence. They were close to its springs, as children are close, so that its experience, its loves, its wonders, its furies, its mysterious altruism, came to them as to children, like mysteries, and gave them neither peace nor time to fall into sloth and decadence."

These were the "pilgrims" of the title. Of such were Lucy, Wilcher's sister, and the crude bellowing evangelist she married; of such were Sara and the half-mad artist Jimson; and it is the way of life of such people as these, who refuse to have an abiding city, who have the "power of bringing before one's eyes the Pisgah sight of wider landscapes," that Wilcher admires and would love to imitate.

It is a dangerous gospel to preach in days of increasing regimentation and forms filled in in block letters and "Do this" and "Don't do that," but a gospel that isn't dangerous is not a gospel at all, but a soothing fake; and I for one love to find Mr. Cary so persistently and deftly revealing the value of nonconformity. That he does it in novels that are delightful to read, crowded with living and breathing characters, set against a beautifully authentic background, whether in town or country: this increases our debt to him, and makes us long for a book showing Sara free and leading Wilcher further along the pilgrim way.

CRICKET MEMORIES

SIR PELHAM WARNER can still remember vividly the leg-break from Mr. C. M. Wells that bowled him at Sidmouth when he was a Rugby boy 51 years ago, and he has been remembering cricket ever since. His memories in this book—*Cricket between Two Wars* (Chatto and Windus, 10s. 6d.)—are chiefly those of a spectator, for they begin in 1921, the year after he had finished his first-class career in a blaze of glory by leading

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Middlesex to victory in the County Championship. To all but the extremely W�den-minded cricket has now become rather dim in the "fog of war," and it is an effort to recall the fact that ages ago, in 1939, the great West Indian batsman Headley made a hundred in each innings of a Test match at Lord's. It is very pleasant to be reminded of such things by Sir Pelham, and still pleasanter perhaps to go behind the scenes with him and have the words of some of the players served up to us hot and hot, as it were, almost on the field of play. The Yorkshiremen seem to have a gift for delightfully memorable sayings. The Leeds Test match against Australia in 1926 gives us two of them: Macaulay's (after an heroic stand for the ninth wicket): "Ah, and I shouldn't have got out if the sweat had not got into my eyes"; Sutcliffe's, after one of his many great partnerships with Hobbs, whispering ecstatically: "Mr. Warner, I love a dog-fight."

Inevitably we want to know what Sir Pelham has to say on the now dead-and-buried controversy about "body-line bowling" with its unhappy repercussions. He writes about it very temperately but quite decidedly. Though he declares that he does not wish to awaken sleeping dogs, they must growl a little, and it is perhaps enough to say that he regards such bowling as "wrong ethically and tactically" and disapproves of anything whereby "the courtesy of combat goes out of the game." B. D.

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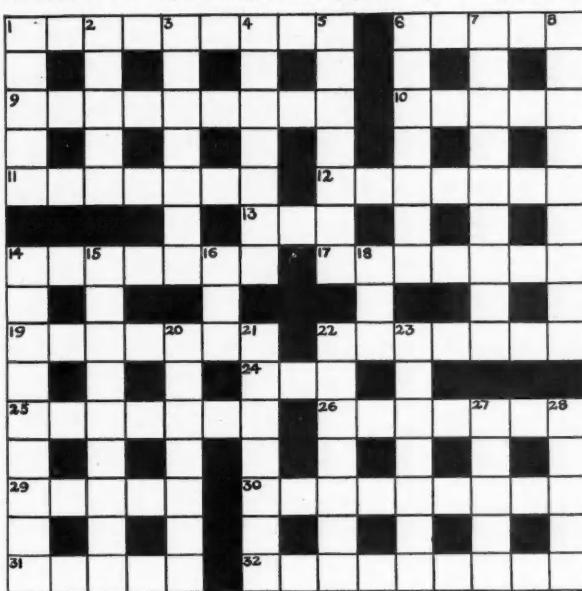
THE FARMER'S WIFE

"ANOTHER of those literary farm"—one can hear the cynic say as he skims through the table of contents of *Hannaboy's Farm*, by Marjorie Mack (Faber, 8s. 6d.). He would be mistaken. Miss Mack's wide ranging selection of memories makes an authentic transcript of life. In spite of a chapter headed *Pasture into Arable* and occasional references to tuberculin tested milk, it is not the attempt of a journalist to teach the farmer his job. Nor is it the far less wholehearted effort of a writer of books to dramatise a few sentimental ideas about manfields and compost-heaps. "The dawn was a terrible one; but I rose, dashed off a couple of short letters, wired to my publishers for an advance and rushed back to the cowshed, where I flung my arms, sobbing, around Marigold and Daisy, now never, never to suffer the agonies of the slaughter-house." How well one knows the style. It is as different as chalk and cheese from Miss Mack's sedate but compelling pages from the life of a farmer's wife who happens to have a foot in the world of letters. She is a country-woman, Norfolk born and bred, and it is longish time now since she threw up, in 1916, a budding career as a maid girl for a new job in Whitstable. The desertion was a short one.

The wife of a farmer on a dairy-farm in Surrey, she has since then shared the ups and downs of between-wars agriculture, and it is the story of her family and that of her husband's farm which make the background for the short autobiographical sketches which fill this volume. She does not waste words when she tells a story, depicts a situation or sketches a character, with the result that she keeps the reader's interest firmly held as she touches in the high lights and the contrasting shadows which make the picture of life on the farm.

CROSSWORD No. 668

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 668, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the *first post on the morning of Thursday, November 19, 1942*.



Name.....

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 667. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 6, will be announced next week.

ACROSS. 1, Silver lining; 9, Battalion; 10, Items; 11, Airman; 12, Appeared; 13, Horrid; 15, Infantry; 18, Resonant; 19, Blades; 21, Athenian; 23, Abuser; 26, Wrung; 27, Indian tea; 28, Song and dance.
DOWN. 1, Sabbath; 2, Later; 3, Emanation; 4, Laid; 5, Ninepins; 6, Noise; 7, Busy day; 8, Serrated; 14, Rush hour; 16, All aboard; 17, Kneading; 18, Roadway; 20, Surface; 22, Negro; 24, Satan; 25, Eden.

ACROSS.

1. The writer's instrument is ordered to strip for the ring? (two words, 6, 3)
6. Stick to the heather after a hundred! (5)
9. ; (9)
10. Skin disease (5)
11. Pluto driven before a high wind (7)
12. Get up again (7)
13. The bird is partly bemused (3)
14. Swell (7)
17. The solar kind calls for no soap (two words, 3, 4)
19. Looks like feminine prayers, but it's really the last part of 15 in bundles (7)
22. There's fruit south in the desert (7)
24. Not quite nice (3)
25. He is present in a star (7)
26. Laid to (7)
29. Purpose of homing chicks? (5)
30. Touchstone's seventh cause of quarrel (two words, 3, 6)
31. They who did with Duke Humphrey went hungry (5)
32. Contended (9)

DOWN.

1. Struck an attitude (5)
2. Nominates (5)
3. I'd got in with uncle! (7)
4. Late in bed (7)
5. Genus of armadillos (7)
6. Stuffy nature of Mrs. Caudle's lectures (7)
7. No publicity here (two words, 2, 7)
8. Vineyard artillery? (9)
14. "Spied a Red" (anagr.) (9)
15. Kind of maize, not the appellation the chiropodist would use! (two words, 5, 4)
16. Born in France (3)
18. Eastward bound we are in another case (3)
20. Called upon (7)
21. Does not imply that the tennis players are necessarily unmarried (7)
22. What the listener does not turn (two words, 4, 3)
23. Tree minor? (7)
27. Exists in the imagination (5)
28. Somewhat fruity and rather *passé* (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 666 is

Mrs. Alfred G. Pearson,
Lyndale, Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

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"FAMOUS FOR HALF A CENTURY"



PHOTOGRAPHS DENES

A snood in speckled black and white with double loops at the back behind the ears, worn with a cherry cashmere sweater and a black and white herring-bone suit; all Debenham & Freebody.

That useful odd jacket, a jersey cardigan tailored like a tweed, checked in tones of blue and brown with oatmeal, or tan and burgundy with oatmeal. Debenham & Freebody.

THE simple lines of the silhouette this winter throw all the emphasis on the cloth and the cut. The bulk of the topcoats are in plain cloths; most of the suits, on the other hand, are in mixtures, or have plain jackets and fancy skirts or vice versa. Mixtures are nothing like the wild colours of a few years ago. Everything is subdued and inconspicuous. Checks, when they are large, give a shadow effect. Tweeds on the whole are smoother surfaced, more in line with the suitings.

Two of the Mayfair designers have chosen plain, smooth, toast brown materials for jackets, and placed them over checked skirts in men's suitings, a most useful and adaptable combination. These suits are about the most popular in London. The jackets look well in the depths of the country over thick homespun skirts or slacks, or in the house over a frock. With their own checked skirts they are smart enough for any London lunch, yet are not too dressy for most country functions. They are both made according to the "austerity" rules, with skirts as slim as pencils.

Orthodox herring-bone patterns in browns, greys and dark reds are being shown for country tweeds. Checks are tiny, in mixed subdued shades. There are some good suits at Kenneth Durward's in the famous "Sheltie" tweeds in both checks and herring-bones, with the two pockets allowed by law placed one above the waist on the left hand, the other below, on the right. Jaeger are using the material on the cross for the two patch pockets and for the sections under the two inverted pleats in front so that the check makes a diamond. Their jackets are often cut like a cardigan, without a collar. All these suits are made with skirts that have plenty of movement for walking, but are straight as a cigarette. They look very smart indeed.

Thick Irish homespuns in big, bold herring-bones make smart topcoats at Kenneth Durward's. They are in the usual tweed

For the Country Woman



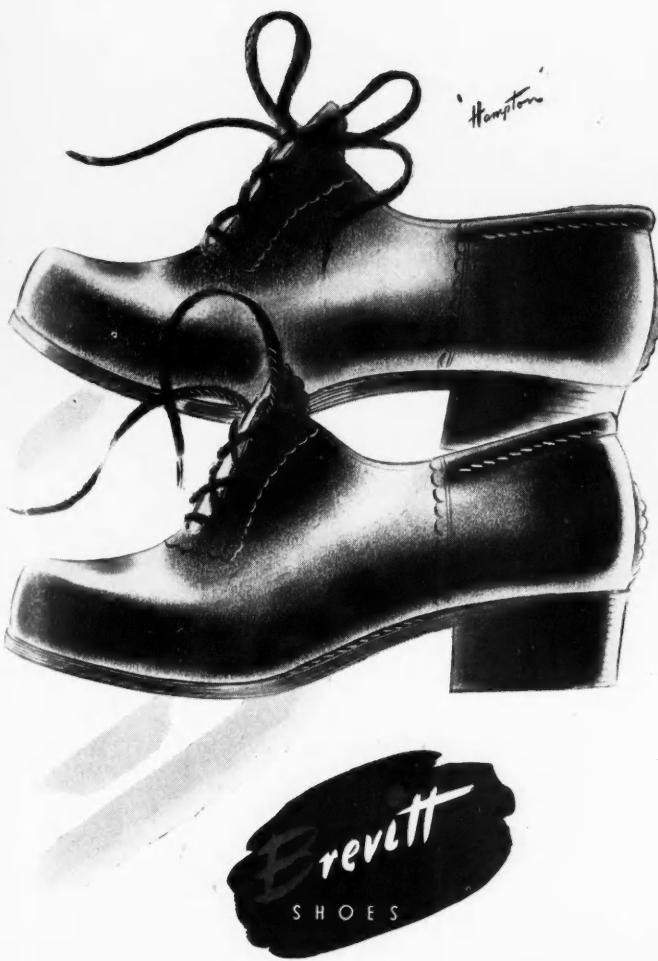
colours, with raglan sleeves that will slip on easily over anything. Finningans use these same bold herring-bone tweeds in emerald green, crimson or carbon blue and white, fit them into the waist by seams and darts. They are not such out-and-out country coats as the Kenneth Durward herring-bones, as they have a red, blue or green lining to match the tweed. Finningans have designed a four-piece, comprising dress, topcoat and suit, all in different weights of a smooth plain cloth like a duvetine. The coat can be worn over the suit or over the frock, the jacket over the dress, making a summer ensemble, with its own skirt or equally well with almost any other skirt. Cresta show a becoming country coat in a huge shadow check, sky blues glinting through grey browns. They make it belted or straight. There are still a few Indian cotton waterproofs at Kenneth Durward's, and a whole new series of wind and weatherproof West of England suitings in all manner of minute checks and speckled designs, the kind of coat that has a 20 years' life. All the country clothes are made to last, in plain, unpretentious styles that do not date.

Almost all the season's sweaters are long, not because fashion has suddenly decided to be extravagant with material, but because they were made for export and are now released for the home trade instead. They are exquisite in quality and a good investment. Colours are clear and bright, cherry red, poppy red, turquoise, sky, treacle brown and gold. Cashmeres are charming with ribbed pockets incorporated in the ribbed welts. Shetland jumpers and cardigans are made to pull down over the short straight skirts of this winter, and make them look a bit top-heavy. This is the new

Hampton

Comfort and durability are the keynotes
of this country shoe—a thoroughbred
of ruggedness—made in Eskimo leather.

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For the SMALL WOMAN



Designed and created in our own tailoring workroom for the small woman. In diagonal tweed mixture, turquoise and brown, with novelty buttons, becoming slight flare. There is a tailored suit to match, making a three-piece ensemble.

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Woollen socks and stockings in one emerald green sock woven to a scarlet band on to a beige stocking. The gloves are hand-made cashmere, the fancy ribbed one called "Susy," the other "Honeyette," both in camel colour and several bright shades. Fortnum & Mason.

A fine wool frock check like a tweed, blue or sparrow brown, with peasant gathered skin a narrow brown leath belt, and a collar neckline that takes scarf. Fortnum & Mason

silhouette, and it is balanced by the thick-soled country shoes with gay flashes of piping that are fashionable.

BAGS are like satchels or pouches, often slung over the shoulder. Belts are studded like a cowboy's, pocketed like an ostler's, broad and buckle like an officer's, or as narrow as a bootlace. Many are of pigskin and have matching bags like a satchel with handles and two straps in front in place of the zip, or are slung over the shoulder on a long strap. Pigskin mitts, knitted mitts, sheepskin mitts are all in the shops, but are very short in supply. They are one of the prettiest of the war fashions, made like a baby's. There are still plenty of knitted string gloves, hard-wearing and with a marvellous grip, smartest of all in canary yellow.

Shirts in men's striped shirtings have narrow, round, stiffened Peter Pan collars piped with the material, and butterfly bows at the open neckline. They come mostly in the grey, brown and blue mixtures, similar to the men's. Thin wools have the same tailored stiffened collars and cuffs. Splendid Utility shirts selling at 22s. 10d. or under, are in wool, rayon piqué and a sand-surface crêpe. Finnigans have an excellent crêpe one with a stitched neckband that ties over in front. It comes in corn yellow, begonia pink, a pastel blue and various other shades, and has a yoke and pockets in one. We have photographed one of the odd interchangeable jackets that are invaluable in the country on page 95. Debenham and Freebody also have plain jersey jackets like this, button down to the waist and accent it, conforming to the winter silhouette, that is trim, tailored and waisted for everything except for the topcoats that hang straight and provide a dramatic contrast further accenting a tiny waist.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS

WISE WOMEN—



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